CHEAP and EFFECTIVE REMEDY FOR CUTS, BRUISES, INSECT BITE OR STINGS, PILES, PRICKLY HEA and OTHER SKIN AILMENTS.
CALVERT'S CARBOLIC OINTENT.
Larger 13½d. pots.
Free from Animal Fat.
Sold by TREACHER & Co., Bomb, Byculla, and Poona.
Makers awarded 56 Gold and Silver Medals and Diplomas.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,444—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, MAY 29, 1891.

BEST CLARETS.
We have been Bordeaux shippers since 1815.

Qts. pts.		Qts. pts.
15-0 8-8	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	25-0 14-8
11-0 6-8		18-0 10-8
25-0 13-8	Dinner—La Rose and St. Julien	35-0 19-0
22-0 12-0		30-0 16-0
37-8 19-8	After Dinner—Chateau Lafite	37-8 19-8

For Prices of Whiskies, Ports, Liqueurs, &c., send for our Illustrated Catalogue.
CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

1891.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Friday.
‡ SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	29th May.
P.L. BOKHARA	2955	500	W. Nantes	5th June.
‡ ASSAM	3038	500	W. Webber	12th „
P.L. THAMES	4113	800	W.L. Seaton	19th „
‡ SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	26th „
P.L. SUTLEJ	4395	800	W.D. Worcester	3rd July
‡ ASSAM	3038	500	W.J. Webber	10th „
P.L. ORIENTAL	5045	1000	E. Stewart	17th „
‡ SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	24th „
P.L. PESHAWUR	3627	600	W.A. Wheler	31st „
‡ ASSAM	3038	500	W.J. Webber	7th Aug.
P.L. PEKIN	3908	600	P. Harris	14th „
‡ SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	21st „
P.L. KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	700	G. W. Atkinson	28th „

The steamers marked P. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
‡ These vessels proceed to Ads only, and Passengers reship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are isued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing.
A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

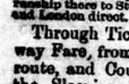
TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
PEKIN	3908	600	P. Harris	4th June.
KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	700	G. W. Atkinson	18th „
MALWA	2970	500	C. Preston	2nd July.
PENINSULAR	5045	1000	A. C. Loggin	16th „

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars, apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 25th May, 1891.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.
FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other First Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay:—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	1st June, 1891.
D. BALDUINO	5,000.	800	20th June, 1891.
S. S. PO			10th July, 1891.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of Food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	To sail
BORMIDA	On the 7th June, 1891.

For Hand-books of Information and other Particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

R. PESCHI,
F. BRANCHI,
Acting Agents.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, May 1, 1891.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers	Captains	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st June '91.
POSEIDON (Extra)	L. Lemessich	4,200	600	about 10th June '91

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail
ELEKTRA	C. Bellen	3,800	550	13th July '91.

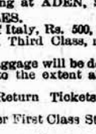
Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Gedda, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
THISBE	G. Costanzo	3,800	550	24th June '91.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay
20th May 1891.



MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 10th June, 1891. at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.
A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder at 1 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on Board.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and other regular lines of Steamers *without charge for Commission*. Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured. Railway and Sleeping Car Tickets obtained.
CHEAPER PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.

SECOND SALOON.

The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P. and O. Steamers offers an excellent opportunity for a cheap Passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthing, intending passengers should make early Application.
Full particulars and pamphlet forwarded on application. "Grindlay's Hand Book" for Travellers may also be had free.
Circular Notes, Sovereigns, and Drafts on London granted at current rates. Baggage shipped and Insurance effected when required.
PACKAGES from Europe for MESSES, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS cleared and forwarded. To avoid delay the Shippers should be instructed to send us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.
GRINDLAY GROOM & Co., Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE VIA CUTCH MANDVIE.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,132 tons, at 11 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, 3rd June.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,132 tons, on the 31st May, after arrival of Incoming English Mail Steamer, transferring Mail and Passengers to the Persian Gulf Steamer in Kurrachee.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,554 tons, at 11 a.m., on the 30th May at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "HIMALAYA," 1,427 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 28th May, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND SOUTHERN PORTS.

S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on or about 15th June.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 28th May, 1891. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1891.
KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION*.
SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. and O. secured at very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.
Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked furnished at once.
PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE & Co. MESSRS. KING KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles, and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.
BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished, and every facility given for examination.
LOANS granted on easy terms. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES arranged at current rates and addresses in connection with the same registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. *free of charge*.
Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward bound Passengers forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta. KING, BAILLIE & Co., Liverpool.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

STEAM.
CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand, with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

Steamer.	Date of leaving Calcutta. On or about
BANCOORA	2nd June.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 30th April, 1891. Agents.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO DUNKIRK DIRECT.

Steamer.	Tons.	Commander.	On or about
CLAN GRAHAM	2953	C. Alexanderson	30th May

THESE STEAMERS are fitted with every requisite for the comfort of Passengers. The Saloon and Cabins are all on the Upper Deck. Qualified Surgeon and Stewardess carried.
Passengers can be landed at Plymouth.
For rates of Passages, Cabin Plans, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 22nd May, 1891.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail.
S.S. PERSIA	R. Hutchison	3547	15th June.
S.S. HISPANIA	S. Abrey	3380	4th July.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail
S.S. ARMENIA	Geo. Read	3395	30th May.

Passengers by the Marseilles steamer can book through to London (overland from Marseilles).
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every Comfort for First-Class Passengers.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For further Particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 11th May, 1891.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION. Special attention given to the selection of berths.
FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing berths according to individual requirements.
THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe, allowing breaks of journey anywhere *en route*.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at Plymouth, London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels in all parts of the World.
SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES for Military, Civil, and Naval Service Officers to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received, warehoused, and forwarded.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued of the value of £20, £10, and £5, which are cashed by any of our Agents and Banking Correspondents in all parts of the World.
LETTERS OF CREDIT for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World issued.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on our Branch Offices.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at favourable rates.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received, available at any time for remittance to England. Rate of interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OR REMITTANCES made expeditiously at best rate of Exchange *without charge for Commission*, and payable at our offices in any part of the World.
INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued. Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected on moderate terms.
Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

TREACHER'S HIGHLAND MALT WHISKEY.

CASH, Rs. 27; and CREDIT, Rs. 30 PER DOZ.

THIS genuine Malt Spirit was for many years imported direct by a few Gentlemen of Bombay for their own Consumption and attained a very considerable private reputation. The suggestion was made to Treacher & Co., Ld., that they should give this Whiskey a trial, and importations were then made. Its introduction into the Indian Market was attended with the most favourable results, it being very highly spoken of by everyone. It has continued to grow in favour, and is now regularly supplied to a large number of Clubs, Messes, and Private Consumers. Treacher's Highland Malt Whiskey is the sole production of a very old Distillery in the Highlands, which confines itself entirely to the distillation of this fine Spirit. Before being bottled, it is allowed to mature in wood for some years until it has acquired an agreeable odour, and a delicious, full mellow flavour, much appreciated by Connoisseurs.

NOTE.—Purchasers of Treacher's Highland Malt Whiskey should observe that each Label and Capsule contains both the Company's Trade Mark, and the words "Phœnix Brand" stamped thereon.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.
Head Offices and Godowns:—BYCULLA.

KEMP & Co.'s SPECIAL PREPARATIONS.

EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE	By far the most agreeable and efficient dressing for the Hair extant. Under its use the growth progresses with vigour, and the scalp preserves its "tone" and health.	EXCELSIOR SHAMPOO LIQUOR,	Prevents the accumulation of Scurf, and keeps the head cool. Used in conjunction with our Hair Douche, its effects are prompt in strengthening the growth of the Hair.
Dealers in		*with*	
FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR.	The most delightful of all Preparations for the Teeth. A few drops on a wet Tooth-Brush form a delicious substitute for Tooth Powder and produces perfect purity of the mouth.	EFFERVESCENT SUMMER SALINE.	In Constipation there is no safer remedy than this Saline. In skin complaints, boils, &c., resulting from impure blood, the gentle action of repeated doses restores the fluids to a state of health.
all Goods		*Medicine*	
PECTORAL COUGH SYRUP.	Very efficacious in Colds, Asthma, Hoarseness, Shortness of Breath, &c., its effects are immediate in loosening and expelling phlegm. It has recently acquired a very high reputation in England.	KEMP'S PELLICULINE.	Invaluable Toilet preparations. A "Powder" soluble and non-irritating for all purposes of the Toilet, and a "Cream" emollient, and soothing for all kinds of skin irritation. They are household necessities that should be always at hand.
connected		*and Pharmacy.*	
EXTRACT OF CHICKEN.	Prepared by Liebig's process, very superior in flavour, and more grateful to invalids and children than extracts of meat. Given daily a remarkable change is produced in those who lose flesh during the hot weather.	KEMP'S CHOLERA TINCTURE.	This is regarded throughout large districts of the Presidency as an infallible standby, and our own experience convinces us that it is not surpassed by any other remedy. Directions in English, Marathi and Urdu.

SEE OUR RETAIL CATALOGUE—POST FREE—FOR MANY OTHER "READY TO HAND" HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES.
THE ABOVE ARE PREPARED ONLY BY

KEMP & CO., LD., SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

PILSENER BEER.
OTTO BRANDT, BREMEN, "BUTTERFLY" MARK.
THE BEST BEER IN THE MARKET.
Rs 22 per Case of 4 dozen Quarts. Rs. 23-4 per Case of 6 dozen Pints

ERNSTHAUSEN & CO.,
AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
Up-Country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or Reference for Payment in Bombay.
Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes, and Discount to the Trade.

SHIRTS FOR DRESS, SHIRTS.

QUALITY C, HALF DOZEN.....Rs. 21.
QUALITY D, HALF DOZEN .....Rs. 18.
} CASH OR V.P.P.

EXTRA FINE LINEN FRONTS AND CUFFS.
FIT, COMFORT, AND SUPERIOR MANUFACTURE.
SELF-MEASUREMENT FORMS POST FREE.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY.

"MAC IVER" LINE.

S.S. "NIAGARA," sailing about 9th June, for Plymouth.
S.S. "LYCIA," sailing about 23rd June, for Plymouth.

THESE STEAMERS carry both Surgeon and Stewardess, have Cabins amidship, and are fitted throughout with the Electric Light. Voyage occupies from 24 to 26 days. Fares moderate. Apply to

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

J. W. MORRIS,
CIGAR MERCHANT AND TOBACCONIST,
7 & 8, BRIGADE ROAD, BANGALORE.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB

And 50 other Clubs, Messes, and Regimental Institutions in India and Burmah.

Buy direct from Manufacturer. A single Box can be had at the rate per 1,000.

SUMATRA LEAF CIGARS.

	Per 1,000. Rs.	Discount on 5,000 to 10,000.	Discount on 15,000.	Discount on 20,000.
		per cent.	per cent.	per cent
Buckinghams	10	10	15	20
Wellingtons, No. 1	25	10	15	20
Wellingtons, No. 2	22-8	10	15	20
Wellingtons, No. 3	20	5	10	15
Connemaras	27-8	10	15	20

TRICHY CIGARS.

Morris' Beehives, No. 1	16-4	10	15	20
Morris' Beehives, No. 2	13-12	5	10	15
O. K. Morris' (Barrel)	15	10	15	20
O. K. Johnsons (Reeds)	16-4	10	15	20
O. K. Dawsons (Straws)	13-12	5	10	15

The above rates are for Cigars packed in Cedarwood Boxes of 100, (Buckinghams in 50's) delivered at Railway Station, Bangalore
An extra charge at 6 annas per 1,000, up to 10,000, is made for deal-wood packing cases covered with tarpaulin.
Over 10,000 packed free.
Terms.—To Regimental Institutions, Cash on Receipt of Goods. To trade, and all others, V. P. system for orders under Rs. 100; over that amount, half value to be remitted with order, or satisfactory reference; and Full Receipt per V. P. Post for balance of amount due.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English Mail. 28 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year, including Postage.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

EASTMAN'S PERMANENT BROMIDE PAPER.
A, B, and C Surfaces.

Size	1 4	1 2	1 1	8	12 10	15½ 12½
Rs...	0-8	1-0	1-12	2-10	4-0	5-8

Per Packet containing 12 Sheets.

TREACHER & Co., LD.,
PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THORNTON AND PICARD'S
TIME AND INSTANTANEOUS SHUTTERS.

	¼"	2"	2¼"	2½"	2¾"	3"	3½"
Rs.	15	16-8	17-8	18-8	20	22	26 each.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SUPERIOR GENT'S FELT HATS,
Rs. 8-6. Rs. 9-4.

THE BEST VALUE,
THE LATEST SHAPES.

THE LARGEST CHOICE.

HOAR & CO., HATTERS, &c., BOMBAY.

JUST PUBLISHED.—MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY for 1891.—Enlarged, Corrected, and Revised up to Date. Indispensable for Visitors and Residents. Cloth bound. Price Rs. 5. Postage, 4 Annas.—*Bombay Gazette*, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay.

THE "BLÜTHNER" PIANO-FORTES.
BOUDOIR AND CONCERT GRANDS AND COTTAGES

BY the above maker, are now being monthly received at their Bombay Agency, and are offered at Manufacturer's Prices, *plus* Rs. 60 for freight and incidental charges.

Though low priced, these high-class instruments stand HIGHEST in the estimation of Western civilisation. The Factory is the largest in Europe, manufacturing no less than 3,000 Pianos every year, which, reduced to a minimum, will exhibit the extraordinary fact of one Piano in every working hour of the day.

Another feature very remarkable with these Pianos is their sweetness and richness of tone their perfect and never failing mechanism, delicacy of touch, and last, but not least, the length of time they keep in tune, which is twice or thrice as long as the best Pianos—a fact which is an important advantage to Mofussil Residents.

We invite inspection of these splendid Pianos, and will send Messrs. T. Blüthner's own Illustrated Price List free on application.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE, BOMBAY.
43, ESPLANADE ROAD, AND 1, ASH LANE,
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA AND BURMAH.

VOLKART BROTHERS, BOMBAY.
ELECTROTECHNICAL DEPARTMENT.
CONSULTING ELECTRICIANS,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS,
AND CONTRACTORS FOR
ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
STOCK AND SHOW ROOMS:
APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO STREET,
BOMBAY.

ELWOOD'S
SUN HATS,
THE MELTON SHAPE,
Clearing out a special Line.
REDUCED FROM RS. 10-8
TO
RS. 5-8.

THORPE AND CO.,
HATTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

SPENCER AND CO.'S CIGARS.

AWARDED SILVER MEDAL
FOR GENERAL EXCELLENCE AT THE MADRAS AGRI-HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION,
FEBRUARY 28TH, 1891.

CAUTION!

IT has come to our knowledge that many unscrupulous Native Firms, with and without European designations, in Trichinopoly, are manufacturing and supplying dealers in the Punjab, and North-West Provinces, with Cigars of similar shapes and sizes as ours, and bearing the same names as those of our manufacture, such as:—

"SALISBURYS," "FLOR DE SUMATRAS,"
"BEACONSFIELDS," "GOLD MOHURS,"

with the evident intention of leading the Public to believe that the inferior, and in most cases worthless, articles sold by them to the aforesaid dealers are Cigars manufactured by us.

We beg to draw special notice to the fact that every box of Cigars sent out by us has the Registered Trade Mark of our Firm branded on the lid, and a facsimile of our signature appears on the end Label; and to say that any Cigars, bearing the following names, *viz.*:—

"SALISBURYS," "IMPERIALS," "MAYOS,"
"BEACONSFIELDS," "SUMATRAS," "LITTLE RANDOLPHS,"
"GOLD MOHURS," "BORNEOS," & "SIESTAS,"

not bearing our Brand and Signature, as above stated, are Spurious Imitations of our now much-appreciated Brands.

HEAD OFFICE—MADRAS.
BRANCHES—BANGALORE & OOTACAMUND.
FACTORY—DINDIGUL.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE COLUMBIA SKATING RINK.

ON SATURDAY NEXT, AT 5 P.M.

A GREAT WALKING CONTEST OF ONE HOUR between MR. ARTHUR HANCOCK, the 50 MILES CHAMPION WALKER, who will attempt to walk 7 MILES WITHIN the hour, against Six Picked Men of the King's Own Yorkshire, by kind permission of the Officer in Command.

ADMISSION—Reserved Seats, Rs. 2. Unreserved Re 1. Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform half price.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are hereby invited for the SUPPLY of 10800 feet of CAST IRON SPIGOT and SOCKET PIPES. 8" in diameter and 7-16" thick required for the Ahmedabad Drainage Works.

Specifications and Conditions of contract may be obtained on application at the Municipal Office, Ahmedabad.

Tenders will not be received later than the 1 th of June, 1891.

Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 100.

The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

RUNCHORELAL CHOTALALL,
President, Ahmedabad Municipality.

Municipal Office, Ahmedabad, 26th May, 1891.

NOTICE—TENDERS are INVITED for the construction of the following works on Hornby Road :—

1. Dwarf wall with an iron railing on top.
2. Masonry Storm Water Cross Channels.

Plans and Specifications can be seen and Blank Forms of Tenders and other particulars obtained at the Office of the Undersigned.

Tenders, duly sealed and endorsed, should be delivered in the Office of the Undersigned, up to 1 p.m., on the 8th Proximo.

The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

MUNCHERJEE C. MURZBAN,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Bombay, 28th May 1891.

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OF
INDIA,
EDITED BY
J. G. BARTHOLOMEW, F.R.G.S.

WITH INSET PHYSICAL MAPS,

SKETCH MAPS OF CALCUTTA, BOMBAY AND MADRAS, AND GENERAL INDEX.

Size of Map 32 inches by 40 inches, mounted and folded in Book form, 10 by 5¼.

This Map is an accurate reduction of the Ordnance Survey of India to the scale of 69 miles to an inch. It gives in as minute detail as the scale will permit all the leading features on the general survey sheets, together with the results of the Frontier and other Geographical Surveys. The whole Map has been corrected to the present date, and shows the new railways, with the recent political and other changes. The spelling of the place names is according to the system adopted by Sir W. W. Hunter in his "Imperial Gazetteer of India," and every place mentioned in that work is shown on the Map. The index gives the location of each of the ten thousand names which appear on the Map.

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Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—

A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
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DIAMONDS.

PURE, WHITE, perfectly cut, and of intense Brilliancy. Having obtained them at favourable prices, we are able to offer them at a figure which will be considered low taking into consideration the advance in price of Diamonds of nearly 30 Per Cent. For instance, we can "still" supply a single stone white and perfect Brilliant Ring, set in solid 18-Carat Gold for the remarkably low sum of Rs. 150 only.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
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The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

POCKET ANEROIDS or BAROMETERS. —A very useful Instrument in a compact form, to wear in the Pocket. Will measure instantaneously a difference in altitude of 10 feet. To be had at Rs. 35, Rs. 45, Rs. 60 to Rs. 120. The more expensive ones are by Dr. A. Menist. —MARCKS & Co., Limited, Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

ELEPHANTA.—The Fine New Steam-Launch "VICTORIA" runs frequently to the Island. Fare Rs. 5, and is AVAILABLE FOR PICNICS. For Terms apply to THOS. COOK AND SON, Rampart Row.

ST. PETER'S BOYS' SCHOOL, MAZAGON, will RE-OPEN on MONDAY, the 1st of June.

LANSON'S CUVEE DE RESERVE CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and Co., Sole Agents.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED. —Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier in ordinary to H. E. Lord Reay, late Governor of Bombay.

A. M. I. M. E. with 15 years' Practical, Theoretical and Commercial experience, seeks an engagement. Salary not so much an object as permanent employment. Holds a Government Certificate as First Class Engineer, and unexceptional Testimonials. Address "ALBION," care of this Paper.

"THE STANDARD" again heads the list of the Scotch Offices for the past year. New Assurances £1,379,002. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

IN consequence of daily increasing demand for accommodation at RIPON HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR, it is much extended. Single Ladies and Gent can now have Private Sitting-rooms attached. Those New Suites of Rooms are ventilated on Scientific principle and with the latest Sanitary Improvements. Cook's Hotel Coupons accepted.

ONE nearly new SWISS COTTAGE TENT and Sleeping Pal, belonging to the Estate of the late M. C. Leckie, Esq., and three other Tents will be sold on the Oval, opposite Wellington Fountain, TO-DAY, FRIDAY, at 4 p.m.

THE EFFICACY of MOTIVALA'S PREPARATIONS, viz., Cough Pills, Dysentrodyne, and Diarrhœa Drops, Dinner Pills, Tooth Powder and Ringworm Powder, has been certified by very numerous European and Native Gentlemen, Merchants, Civil and Military Officers and qualified Medical Practitioners. For Handbills containing certificates of cures apply to S. B. MOTIVALA, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay.

RECEIVED FEW FRUIT PLATES, with Musical Boxes playing 2 Airs, with case complete, Rs. 25 to Rs. 30.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

TO LET.—UPSTAIR BUNGALOWS, No. 18 Queen Garden Road, from middle of July, and No. 1, Alexandra Road, Ghorpori. Apply to PROPRIETORS, Poona Hotel.

TO LET, for the Rains, a FURNISHED HOUSE. One of the coolest on the Ridge, Malabar Hill. Apply to "O. B.," care of this Paper.

TO BE LET, unfurnished, from 1st June 1891, the commodious and airy residential CHAMBERS, at 39, Elphinstone Circle, over Tod, Durant and Co.'s Office, comprising 2 large Public Rooms, 4 Bed Rooms and Bath Rooms, fitted with the latest Sanitary Appliances. Rent Rs. 200 per measem. Well suited for a chummery.

TO LET—LARGE ROOM in the Fort. Apply "LET," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady, trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms a ply to "B L. A.," care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

PIANOS.—A few thoroughly good and reliable Instruments lately returned from Hire and offered at very low Prices to clear. 33, Rampart Row, Bombay, S. ROSE & Co.

WHITE FLANNEL SHIRTS.—Fine Twill or Plain Shrunk Saxony, with silk bands to Collar, Rs. 8-8 cash.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld. Bombay

RANGOON DERBY SWEEP.—Tickets at Rs. 10 may be obtained from Captain Stephens. After 20th May TELEGRAPHIC Money Orders should be sent.

SOOTH YOUR WORRIED MIND.—LONG PLAYING MUSICAL BOX, playing for 2½ hours when once wound. A CAPITAL NOVELTY ever imported in India.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watch-maker, No. 42, Medows Street.

ENGLISH HOTEL, FORT, BOMBAY.—Apartments, airy and commodious, available at special rates for the monsoon. For terms, &c., apply to the MANAGER.

CHEAPEST DEPOT of Brazilian Pebble SPECTACLES, FOLDERS, etc., fitted on the latest scientific method. Gold framed from Rs. 14 to Rs. 18, metal framed Rs. 3 and upwards. GOLD JEWELLERIES can be had ready or made to order.—DINSHAW M. DUSTUR, Oculist-Optician, 93, Medow St., Fort (opposite Soundy and Co).

DOG BISCUITS, as supplied by us to the Bombay, Poona, Meerut and Ootacamund Hunts, &c. 28lb. tin, Rs. 4. PEARSE and Co., Practical Biscuit Makers, Apollo Street, Bombay.

EXTRACTS out of Numerous TESTIMONIALS of BATLIWALA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE :—Very Rev. B. Fernandes, Vicar da Vara :—It is most efficacious. E. M. Morris, Esq., Tunnel Works, Goilkera :—It is a diamond drop to a man dying with Malarious Fever. Surgeon-Major M. E. Reporter, Cannanore : —All the cases tried upon have recovered. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. Batliwala, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had at Kemp and Co., Phillips and Co., &c, at Re 1.

A. B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whisky and Highland Whisky, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES !!! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," *Bombay Gazette*.

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COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

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FUNDS EXCEED £1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous rates on the shortest notice.

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D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

REGENT PARK CANINE SURGERY.

Patronised by Royalty, June 18, 1879.

Oct. 25, 1879, His Highness the Khan of Kelat.

MR. SPENCE, for convenience of residents in India, and avoid delay in answering letters quotes the following prices :—

BLOODHOUNDS	£25 each.
DEERHOUNDS	£20 "
MASTIFFS	£20 "
BOARHOUNDS	£20 "
BULL DOGS	£20 "
BULL TERRIERS	£10 "
FOX TERRIERS	£10 "
IRISH TERRIERS	£10 "
WELL-BROKEN POINTERS, SETTERS, AND RETRIEVERS	£20 "
WELL-BROKEN SPANIELS	£10 "

Apply

MR. CHAS. BELL SPENCE, M.R.C.V.S.
Lanark Villas, Maida Vale, London.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.
No. 22, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF WOOLLENS.

On TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 2nd and 3rd of June next, at 2 p. m., Messrs MENESSE and Co. will sell at their Auction Rooms by Public Auction, a consignment of 3 cases woollen, consisting of black and blue worsted coating, striped and checked tweed, ; various kinds of meltons, black and coloured trouserings, broad cloth, pilot naps, &c. &c.

Each piece measures only 10-15 yards and will be sold singly to suit all buyers.

The above include a great variety of cloths suitable for gent's coats and pants.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, May 29, 1891.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT KANDAWADY, NEAR GIRGAUM.

Under instructions from Bai Kububai, wife of Harjeewan Mooljee, and Shamjee Dewjee, respectively, the executrix and executor of the will of the late Mithibai, widow of Dharamsi Weljee, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Wass deo Trimbuck Joshee, insolvent, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 29th inst., at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the following landed property :—

All that piece or parcel of Fazundary land or ground, forming part of the oart, called Malade Waddy, belonging to the Fazundar Baidas Sukhidas, situate at Kandawady Street, near Girgaum, without the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Bombay, together with the messuage, tenement, and dwelling house standing thereon, and formerly assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 151 and now under No. 12 which said piece of land contains by admeasurement one hundred and fourteen square yards or thereabouts, and is bounded as follows :—That is to say, on or towards the east partly by a passage and partly by the property of Madhowrao Morojee, on or towards the west by the property of Atmaram Vinayek Pakhaday, on or towards the north by the passage of the said oart, and on or towards the south by the house of Narayen Bapujee Naique, and the said hereditaments and premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Wassudeo Trimbuck and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Buckland, and Bayley, Solicitors to the mortgagee, or to the undersigned.

SALE OF BAGS OF OATS, SEWING MACHINES, CUPBOARDS, &c.

By order of the Attorney of the Trustees in Bankruptcy, London, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 1st June, 1891, at 2 p.m., in the godown below the Fort High School, near Shipping Office, Fort—

57 bags of Australian oats.
70 hand sewing machines of different sizes.
2 foot sewing machines.
Glass door cupboards, office chairs, table, wooden shelving and stands, empty boxes, &c.

SALE OF UNCLAIMED ARTICLES, BOOKS, PERIODICALS, OBLITERATED FOREIGN STAMPS, GOLD BROOCH, WATCHES, WEARING APPAREL, SIMLA JAMS, FIGS, &c.

By order of the Post Master General, Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 2nd June, 1891, at 2 p. m., at their sale rooms, No. 4 Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, the contents of book packets, parcels, &c, remained unclaimed in the Dead LETTER OFFICE beyond the prescribed time, consisting books, periodicals, catalogues, musics, photos, views, sample cloth, wearing apparel, medicine, gold brooch, gold pieces, medical instruments, (Sounds), soap, coins, sample packing, hat, dolls, obliterated foreign stamps, &c.

Also by order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, consisting watches, chains, G. S. and brass pots, copper ingot, colour, keys, hammers, pincers, coal, wearing apparel, dhoties, coats, caps, turbans, teel, old gunny, cotton, rice pieces of cloth, wood.

Also by order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, consisting old chairs, bench, window shutter, and copper pot, &c.

Also a few cases of Simla apricot jams and figs, velvet, woollen and cotton coats, trousers, jackets, tail coat, caps, belts, shikar stick, gun covers, numdas, door curtains, brackets, pewter teapots, brass koondy, enema, shoes, pictures, books, diaries, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, May 29, 1891.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

TENTS FOR SALE.

Under instructions from the Administrator General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the Oval, opposite the Wellington Fountain, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 29th inst., at 4 p.m., the undermentioned tents belonging to the estate of the late M. C. LECKIE, Esq.

1 double poled Swiss cottage tent about 11 feet square, nearly new.
1 ordinary sleeping pal.
Also the property of a gentleman—
1 hill tent 14 by 14 feet with bath room.
1 sleeping pal with double top and bath room.
1 nearly new Cawnpore-made bechoba, 12 by 12 ft., with bath room.
Property on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Gowalia Tank Road, opposite the Mission House, the valuable and handsome French polished blackwood, and teakwood, substantial made household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware rich table ornaments, China and Japanese flower vases, a sweet toned upright Cottage Pianoforte by Marcks and Co., Hinks's table and hanging lamp, Persian carpets, hand sewing machine, &c., the property of Mr. A. FERNANDEZ and another gentleman.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

SALE OF COIR FIBRE EXTRACTING AND SPINNING MACHINERY.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. have been instructed to sell by Public Auction at Jewoo, near Santa Cruz, on account and risk of the mortgagors, the above machinery, comprising—

One improved crushing mill.
Six coir fibre extracting machines.
One improved willowing machine.
Four ten spindle spinning machines.
Six improved 2-fold cabling machines.
Extra teeth, bobbings, hackles, &c.
One 16 N. H. P. Robey's semi-fixed engine.
A quantity of shafting, belting, and other accessories.
A quantity of coir fibre.

The machinery can be seen, fitted up at the Cocoanut Oart between Santa Cruz and Andheri Station.

The machines are all perfectly new, except the steam engine.

On SUNDAY, the 31st inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Bandora, opposite St. Andrew's Church, the valuable and handsome French polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, wind proof table Hanging lamps, Brussels and Persian carpets, a sweet-tone upright Pianoforte by A. H. Franke Leipzic, pictures, Rudge and Coventry tricycle with lamp, a large collection of valuable books, etc., the property of L. M. VALLADARES, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 1st June, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods.

Also—
2 bales T red yarn, Nos. 30 and 40.
8 cases T red twill.
30 " Wrixham Lager Pilsener Beer in quarts.
30 " do. do. in pints.

The property of a gentleman, consisting of a double cot with mattress screen, arm and without arm chairs, whatnots drawingroom cabinets, teapoys, cupboard, &c.

On account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor, Javher Jurjeewan, ex s.s. "Eden Hall"—

J J—699-92—3 cases white brocade, No. 924.

On account and at the risk of Mahomedally Hussonally—

R B—900 barrels Portland cement.

AT 2. P.M.

1 second-hand strong-built, office-shigram.
1 handsome double-seated brougham.
1 handsome English-built victoria by Kinross.
1 safety bicycle.
1 Otto-cycle.
1 Bicycle by Singer and Co., Coventry.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF ELECTRIC LIGHT MACHINERY.

On MONDAY, the 1st June, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

A few cases of electric light machinery consisting of 16-candle power incandescent lamps, lead and India rubber-covered cables, insulated wire, one arc lamp dynamo, and one incandescent light dynamo, arc, lamps, &c., &c.

SALE OF VACANT LAND AT KHANDALLA, NEAR THE REVERSING STATION.

On SATURDAY, the 6th June, at 4 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, all that piece of vacant land or ground situate at Khandalla village in the registration district of Maval Talooka, Poona Zilla, containing by admeasurement 20 acres and 4 goontas or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Mamlatdar of Maval Talooka under No. 134, and bounded on the north, south and west by the Government Forest No. 162 and on the east by the ground of Bulvuntrao Jairam, No. 132.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
SUIT No. 234 OF 1890.

EWART LATHAM and Co. .....Plaintiffs.

vs.

SHEWSHANKER GOPALLJEE.....Defendant.

In pursuance of directions contained in the decrees made herein on the 1st day of December 1890 and on the 12th day of February 1891, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will by order of the plaintiffs above named sell by Public Auction on the premises on a date to be hereafter fixed if not disposed of in the meantime by private contract the undermentioned valuable landed property, viz :—

All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground situate and being in D ward at Chekalwadi on the south side of the Foras road otherwise called the Grant road and on the east side of the Chunam Kiln without the Fort of Bombay in the registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 3547 square yards or thereabouts, together with the messuage or bungalow and outhouses standing thereon and assessed by the municipality under ward No. 370 and street No. 4, and which said piece of ground is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 433 new number 1396, old survey No. 158, and new survey No. 1704 and is bounded on the east by the line of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, on the west by a Government gutter or drain, on the north by the land of Khoja Sheriff Ganjee, and on the south by the land of Mucoond Gujar and the said here litaments are now in the possession of Messrs. EWART, LATHAM and Co.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, May 29, 1891.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
21, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF THIRD LOT OF GENT'S LACE BOOTS FOR MONSOON SEASON.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 29th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, to the highest bidder, without reserve.

Another lot of gent's lace boots, (brown and black calf leather) specially made for monsoon wear.

Each one pair will be put for sale for the convenience of the buyers.

Now on view.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, May 29, 1891.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BHOWNUGGER COTTON.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 29th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Jeitha of Messrs. Gell and Co., Colaba, on account and risk of Messrs. Volkart Brothers—

100 bales fully-good Bhownugger Cotton, full pressed, at Bhownugger and marked BDT.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BONA FIDE SALE OF 100 BAGS COTTON YARN.

Under instructions from the Agents of the Framjee Petit Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ld., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction without reserve TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 4 p.m., at their sale rooms, on account and at the risk of Mr. Vurujlall Doongersey—

100 bales, 400 lbs. each, No. 10s. Flower tie, lion ticket, cotton yarn of the Framjee Petit Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ld.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF PEARLS.

Under instructions from Shaick Abdool Wahab bin Ahmed Morshari, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, on account and risk of Maganbhai Purshotam Haribhagati on SATURDAY, the 30th inst. at 4 p.m.

One bundle of Jeewan pearls.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 30th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, &c.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 second-hand strong glass fronted miniature brougham in very good order.
1 strong second-hand palanquin office shigram in very good order.
1 strong mail-phaeton convertible into a Wagonette.
1 strong bay Arab horse 11-1½, 9 years old, quiet to ride and drive.
1 strong chesnut Arab galloway, goes well in saddle.
1 handsome strong grey Arab Horse, 14-2, 6 years old, goes well in harness.
1 strong grey pony, 13-3.
1 strong bay pony, 13-2.
1 handsome strong 4-seated barouche in very good order.
1 strong grey Australian mare, quiet in harness.

On SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Church Gate Street, in the shop lately occupied by Messrs. Gayer and Co., Ld., the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished plain and carved household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome strong upright piano by "Steinman and Co.", first rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, &c., &c. the property of a gentleman.

The above is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT BAZAR GATE AND MODY STREET, OR OTHERWISE CALLED MODI KHANA.

Under instructions from the Special Commissioner and Receiver appointed in Suit No. 565 of 1889 (Dhunbajee Norowjee Bomanjee and others) Messrs. Bennett and Co. will sell the following dates and hours sell by Public Auction, on the respective premises, the following very valuable landed properties in different lots :—

LOT No. 1.—On THURSDAY the 11th June, 1891, at 4 p. m.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the shops standing thereon, situate at Bazar Gate Street, within the Fort of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 5397 and standing in the name of Dadabhoy Nusserwanjee since deceased, and containing by admeasurement 99 ninety-nine square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows :—On the North by Bazar Gate Street, on the south by a public passage, on the east by the said Bazar Gate Street, and on the west by the property of Vandravandass Purshotamdass.

LOT No. 2.—On FRIDAY, the 12th June, 1891, at 4 p. m.

All that piece or parcel of landfor ground situate at Mody Street, otherwise called Modi Khana, within the Fort walls of Bombay, with the messuage and tenements standing thereon, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 586 and standing in the name of Dhunbajee (then wife) now widow of Dadabhoy Pestonji Wadia, and containing by admeasurement 534 8-9 square yards, or thereabouts, and bounded as follows :—On the North partly by the property of Jalkissendass Gungadass, and partly by the property of Mancherji Hormasji Cama, on the east partly by ground belonging to Bombay Municipality and partly by Bread Market Lane, on the south by the said Bread Market Lane, and on the west by the said Mody Street.

LOT No. 3.—On the SAME DAY, at 5 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at Mody Street, within the Fort of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement 435 square yards or thereabouts, or the messuage, tenements standing thereon assessed by the Collector of land revenue under No. 5776, and standing in the books of the Collector of land revenue under No. 5776, and standing in the Books of the Collector of land revenue in the name Dhunbajee (then wife) now widow of Dadabhoy Pestonjee Wadia, and bounded as follows.—On the north by the Bread Market Lane, on the south partly by the property of Sorabjee Nuserwanjee Dundass, and partly by a public passage, on the east partly by market and partly by the property of Nusserwanjee Ardeser Hormanjee, and Bomanjee Framjee Wadia, and on the west by the said Mody Street.

LOT No. 4.—On the SAME DAY at 5-30 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground (recently built upon) situate at Bread Market Lane, within the Fort of Bombay and containing by admeasurement about 71 square yards and bounded on the north partly by the said Bread Market Lane, and partly by the property thirdly above described, on the east and south by a public passage and on the west by the said property thirdly above described.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, May 29, 1891.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply unapproachable as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

☞ Parcels for Friends at Home made up on shortest possible Notice.

SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS.

FLOR DE JAVAS.

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS,

FREE DRAUGHT,

SPLENDID CONDITION,

PUREST TOBACCO.

ROYALS	Rs. 4	0 Per 100
TRABUCOS	" 3	12 "
COQUETAS	" 3	8 "

COROMANDEL CIGARS.

No. 1	Rs. 4	0 Per 100
" 2	" 3	12 "
" 3	" 3	8 "

Special attention is invited to these particularly choice Cigars.

MALTA CIGARS.
"SPOTTED CABANAS,"
VERY CHOICE.

REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS
IN HERMETICALLY SEALED TIN BOXES
OF 50 AND 100 EACH.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

HURRELL, Esq., Boreham, Chelmsford, writes :—

"CELANDINE removal in my Corns without the slightest pain. I have since cured eight men in my employ."

CELANDINE,

CERTAIN
CURE for CORNS.

WARRANTED to REMOVE CORNS BY THE ROOTS when other Remedies fail. Can be easily applied, worn with tightest boot, and positively cures in a week. No cutting required. Thousands of Testimonials. Sold by all Chemists and in the Bazaars. If not procurable write for circulars, &c., to the wholesale Agent

30, TAMARIND LANE, BOMBAY.

See you get "CELANDINE." Price 12 Annas Per Bottle Refuse Substitutes.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 121 Military Messes and 32 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses :—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	Pall Mall, London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	Pall Mall, London.
CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	Pall Mall, London.
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rhoims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
COLIGNY FRERES	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
CURLIER FRERES	Cognac.
GABRIEL ST. MARC	Cognac.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN, SMITHES & Co.	London.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms-am-Rhein.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Badapest.
THOS. MOSLEY AND Co.	Gibraltar.
J. SACCONE	Gibraltar.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côtes d'Or.
J. & R. GRANT	Rothes.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN AND Co.	Stockholm.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
FRANK BAILEY AND Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

GENUINE AND PURE WINES.

Selected and Shipped by BLANDY BROS. & Co., of London

MADEIRAS—From the Celebrated "Blandy" Stock.
PORTS—From Hooper Bros., Oporto.
SHERRIES—From Manuel Gaztelu E. Yriarte, Cadiz.
CHAMPAGNES—From Henriot and Co., Reims.
CLARETS—From Le Fils D'A Leon Aine, Bordeaux.
HOCKS—From Meyer & Coblenz, Bingen-am-Rhein.
WHISKIES, SCO.—From Pattison, Elder & Co., Leith.
WHISKIES, SCO—From Ross and Cameron, Inverness

DETAILED LIST OF PRICES & TERMS FROM SOLE AGENTS :—R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., 11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WANTED.

WANTED, for the Perak Sikhs, Brass and Reed Band, Straits Settlements, 22 BANDSMEN, lowest pay $ 10=Rs. 22½ a month. For particulars apply to Officer Commanding, 6th Hyderabad Contingent Infantry, Bolarum, enclosing certificates as to sobriety and qualifications.

W. H. TREACHER,
Secretary to Government, Perak.

SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ARNOLD, CLIVE AND Co.,

INTERNATIONAL EXPRESS,

5, Regent Place, and 41, Eastcheap, London.
25, Water Street, Liverpool.

GENERAL SHIPPING, FORWARDING, EAST INDIA,

PASSENGER, AND ARMY AGENTS.

BULL, BEVAN AND Co., LD., Agents.

Custom House Road, Bombay.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double,

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Adjourned Inquest, Tower Tragedy, 3 p.m.
Bombay Gymkhana Special General Meeting, 6 p. m.
Departure of English Mail steamer, first Friday Departure, 5 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 6 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 27th :—Nyanza (s), from Zanzibar. Yesterday :—Northumbria (s), from Port Said ; and Sophia Joakin (barque), Mauritius.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Evelyn (s), for Hull ; Calder (s), Persian Gulf ; Keerata Rudrin (brig), Busreh ; Bendo (s), Trieste, &c. ; Hajeen (s), Dunkirk ; Byculla (s), Rangoon, &c. ; Gwalior (s), Hongkong ; Gutenfels (s), Hamburg ; Resolution (s), Antwerp ; Avala (s), Marseilles ; and Virawa (s), Calcutta, &c.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Karachi, Sind, Verawal, Mangrol, Porbunder, and C. Mandvie, per s. s. Kapurthala, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 10 a.m., to-morrow.

A BOY MISSING.—Sadasiv Sonoo, living at Lohar Chawl Street, reports to the police that his son, Punderinath, aged 14 years, has been missing since Wednesday last.

THEFT FROM A CHURCH.—The Ven. Archdecan Mr. Scott, Malabar Hill has reported to the police that All Saints' Church was entered through an open window on the night of Wednesday last, and a clock stolen. The thief did not touch the vestments and other valuable articles, which were in an open cupboard.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry will play the following programme, at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evining, at 6 o'clock :—

Lancers	Ruddigore	Bucalossi.
Overture	La Gazza Ladra	Rossini.
March	Cornelius	Mendelssohn.
Valse	Am Schonen Rhein	Keler Bela.
Song	Nazareth	Gounod.
Selection	Crown Diamond	Auber.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A FATAL FALL.—An inquest was held yesterday morning, by Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, at Tindal Street, touching the death of a Mahomedan lad, named Hoossain Peerbhoy, aged 7 years, living with his grandmother in that locality. About 3-30 on Tuesday afternoon the deceased was standing at a window on the first storey of his house, when he overbalanced and fell to the ground sustaining serious injuries. He was picked up unconscious by one Cassum, and was immediately taken to the J. J. Hospital, where he died on Wednesday evening. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

A GANG OF GAMBLERS.—At the Girgaum Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Hiscocks placed Rustomji Dossabhoy, Barjorji Manockji, Adarji Bamonji, Muncherji Sorabji, Dossabhoy Nowroji, and six others before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, charging the first with keeping a common gambling house, in Northbrook Street, and the remainder with gambling with money, dice, and cards on Wednesday evening. Inspector Hiscock, being informed of what was going on, went, accompanied by Constable Parker and two police sepoys, to the house and arrested the whole of the accused in the act of gambling. His Worship sentenced the first accused to pay a fine of Rs. 20, and the others Rs. 5 each. He also ordered that Rs. 13-7 found on the ground should be confiscated.

SUICIDE OF AN OLD BOMBAY CITIZEN.—Mr. Hugh Fisher, who will be remembered as having been a commission agent in Bombay, some five years ago, committed suicide in London on the 5th instant. He had called upon Dr. Longstaff, of Wandsworth, and just as he was being shown upstairs shot himself dead. At the inquest, on the 6th instant, it was stated that deceased managed his wife's business at Bridgwater, and as it did not progress favorably he reproached himself for allowing his wife to take it over. He left a letter addressed to his wife, stating that he intended committing suicide, as he thought it would be most profitable to her and the children, as by his act they would not be turned out of doors. His body would be found with the police at the mortuary at Wandsworth. Temporary insanity was the verdict.

"A GUIDE TO HEALTH." *

DR. RUSTOM NANABHAI RANINA [illegible] copy of the above title. It is a pretty little volume, of about 180 pages, neatly printed and handsomely got up. It is dedicated to the popular Professor and Accoucheur, Dr. James Arnot, and in doing so Dr. Ranina has gratefully recalled to memory many a pleasant hour passed at the lecture-room and the obstetric department of the G. M. College, and the J.J. Hospital. It is no light task, we should think, to write in a language more or less imperfect like the Gujerati, a work on a purely scientific subject. It must be especially difficult to choose words and phrases, which while securing a clearness of expression are such as could be easily comprehended by the general reading public. All this and more has been done by Dr. R. N. Ranina in his work now before us. Though the book abounds in scientific facts and practical hints for the preservation of health, yet our author's language is so simple and flowing that any individual with ordinary education can easily follow him, and one goes through the pages without feeling tired. The chapter on the structure and functions of the human body is illustrated with excellent diagrams of the skeleton and the internal organs, which serve to convey an exact idea of their size, shape, and situation. Perhaps the most useful chapter in the book is one on Personal Hygiene, wherein Dr. Ranina first describes the causes which predispose to and bring on an attack of several diseases, and then in a singularly clear and interesting language suggests the various means and precautions towards combating their influences. Thus this chapter is made up of short instructive essays on such subjects as "Constitution," "Temperament," "Heredity," "Habits," &c., written in a simple yet at times rather vigorous style. One peculiar feature of this part of the work is that the chapter includes a list of diseases peculiar to infancy, childhood, youth, and old age, as also to the male and the female, and the author has bestowed a very commendable attention and care in giving some very useful hints on "how to *prevent* them." The chapters on air, water, and food are also teeming with useful information. We cannot here do more than draw attention to such practical subjects as "ventilation of bed-rooms," "the mode of using and cleaning domestic water-filters" and "comparative value of various articles of diet." In his efforts to make himself perfectly clear to his readers Dr. Ranina has in places not been able to avoid repetition. But looking to the class of readers for whom the book is intended, we should think this, the only failing in the work, "leans to virtue's side," as we all know, and doctors more than anybody else, that there are some hygienic maxims which cannot be repeated too often. Dr. Ranina's work deserves to become a favourite with the Gujerati-reading public, as we have no doubt they will find it a sure "Guide to Health."

* "Tandarosti," or a Guide to Health, by Rustom Nanabhai Ranina, L. M. and S., Bombay. Printed at Ranina's Union Press, 1891.

CRICKET.

THE R BATTERY R. H. A. vs. C COMPANY 2ND L. REGIMENT.

This match was played at Poona, resulting in an easy win for the former ; the following are the scores :—

L. REGIMENT.

1st INNINGS.		2ND INNINGS.	
Cowell b Woodcock	5	b Wiles	4
Thompson c Pearcey b Woodcock	6	not out	2
Warner h w Woodcock	3	b Wiles	15
Harrison b Woodcock	6	c and b Cassidy	2
Hammond b Woodcock	2	run out	8
Caire b Pearcy	0	c Pearcy b Wiles	1
Tucker Pearcy b Woodcock	13	b Wiles	4
Bird-l-b w Pearcy	9	b Wiles	4
Shipley b Woodcock	6	b Pearcey	0
Pollard b Pearcy	0	b Wiles	0
Sgt Hamilton, not out	0	c and b Pearcey	10
Extras	8		
Total	58	Total	50

R. BATTERY R. H. A.

1st Innings.

Dr. Whyard b Thompson	33
Bgr. Sadler b Shipley	4
Gnr Fairminer b Shipley	1
Dr. Woodcock c and b Pollard	30
Gnr. Pearcey run out	10
Dr. Cassidy b Thompson	11
Bgr. Wiles, not out	30
Sgt. Bray b Thompson	1
Dr. Keen c and b Tucker	12
Gnr. Querry l b w Pollard	0
Dr. Wallace b Pollard	0
Extras	12
Total	144

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, Mild, and Emollient—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot Climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists. Agents—TREACHER AND CO., Bombay.

THE CHARGE OF CHEATING A BOMBAY MERCHANT.

MR. C. W. RICHARDSON resumed the inquiry yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Courts, into the charge against William Henry Guest, by Hajee Fateh Mahomed Rahimtulla, in respect of a promissory note for Rs. 650. Mr. Shamrao Rele prosecuted, and Mr. Burder, solicitor, defended.

Charles Robert Lucas, a clerk in the National Bank, examined, said :—I remember Mr. Guest being in Bombay in April last. He left Bombay on the 24th of the same month. I saw him about 2 o'clock at Watson's Hotel on the 23rd. He was with a Parsee named Sorabjee. I heard Mr. Guest say, "If you show me the power I will give you Rs. 50." Sorabjee said if he would do so he would produce that document next day at twelve o'clock. Mr. Guest was to leave at midnight, but nothing was said about the horses. Sorabjee met me at noon on the 25th, and I asked him where he was going, and he told me he was going to see Mr. Guest at the hotel. I said "Mr. Guest has gone last night ;" and he replied, "Has he ? Well, never mind, I will go and see." He returned about five minutes afterwards and saw me at the bank, when he told me Mr. Guest had gone and he was disappointed. Sorabjee also said, "He has not paid me my money. He has tried to trick me, and I will trick him. He little knows that I hold a document which is the Maharajah's power-of attorney, through which I can bring him back here to Bombay criminally." Sorabjee seemed excited at the time. At that time Mr. Durant was approaching, and Sorabjee, noticing him, said, "Stop talking, change the subject." Mr. Durant said, "He is not at Caron's." I believed he referred to Mr. Guest. I was astonished at Sorabjee saying he was going to look for Mr. Guest on the 25th when he had left on the 23rd. Sorabjee also said, "If Mr. Guest should see his name in the newspapers he would settle the charge."

Cross-examined : I knew Sorabjee for about a year before the 23rd of April 1887 as an estate broker and general agent. I never had any transactions with Sorabjee before that time. I can't say whether I saw Sorabjee on the 23rd near Caron's. I have known Mr. Guest for the last eight years, and I saw Mr. Guest in Bombay at the end of 1887 when he was at the Adelphi Hotel.

Mr. Rele : Do you know for what business he came to Bombay ?—I can't tell you. I was not in the habit of corresponding with Mr. Guest. I don't know Mr. Durant, and never saw him. I said to Mr. Durant that it was a shame for one journalist to fight against the other.

Was anything said about damages ?—I said if the Mahomedan lost his case, he would come in for heavy damages.

Did you not propose to Mr. Durant that he would get a portion of the money from the damages ?—No, certainly not.

Mr. Burder : Now, you have been asked about this person, Durant. Who is he ? Do you know his name ?—His name is Stephen Howard.

What do you know about Stephen Howard ?

Mr. Rele, objecting : What relevance is there in this case about Mr. Durant's character ?

Mr. Burder : What do you know about him ?—He goes about with a lot of names. Clive Durant is one of them.

Mr. Rele thought these questions were not relevant.

Mr. Burder : If you don't want his antecedents enquired into, I shall not enquire about them at the present moment.

Mr. Burder said he had another witness, who would only corroborate that interview ; but he did not see the desirability of calling him. Certain letters of subscribers to the accused's paper, and influential gentlemen, and a Government registration of the same, were handed to the magistrate for perusal by Mr Burder.

Mr. Rele strongly protested against this procedure, and thought they should be proved as genuine before being handed in.

The magistrate, in accepting them, thought they would probably strengthen the accused's case.

Mr. Rele here addressed his worship on the evidence adduced for the defence and drew the magistrate's attention to the fact whether or not Mr. Guest obtained the money under the representations he made on the occasion. He considered that his client had been fraudulently prevailed upon to part with his money on representations that described the accused as the Maharajah's agent ; that he had bought horses for him and wanted money to send them to Jodhpore ; that he would send that money back ; and lastly that he would get the complainant appointed the Maharajah's agent in Bombay. Mr. Rele the defence and pointed out to the Court the improbable stories put forward by them as regarded the transaction of the power-of attorney and the stamping of the receipt at the hotel. He considered the attempt to prove that the power-of-attorney had been stolen from Mr. Guest's room a most audacious and at the same time a disreputable one. The complainant and his witnesses told a story in which the statements were corroborated, and appeared to him to be a very true and probable one. In Mr. Rele's opinion, the charge of cheating seemed fully established and he accordingly asked the Court to convict the accused of that offence.

The magistrate, in delivering judgment, said :—The complainant has endeavoured to prove the charge of cheating in this case against the accused, and has made a number of statements connected with the case which have prove to be untrue. I believe that the money was borrowed by the accused person, not with the intention of paying it immediately, because it was stated in the receipt that the monies were to be paid in any country or at any place. This shows that there was no promise of immediate payment. That clause in the promissory note was suggested by Mr. Sorabjee, and the complainant stated that the accused promised to return the money by telegraph order. This does not appear to be the case. Besides which there are many other statements given which I believe have been concocted, as was shown by one of the witnesses in the case, who, after the complainant commenced this case, even went to the stables intending to get up evidence. Considering that the charge of cheating has not been established, I order that the accused, William Guest, be discharged.

Mr. Burder : I would ask your worship, under section 250, whether you don't think this case a vexatious complaint, and whether you cannot therefore impose a fine upon the complainant.

Mr. Richardson declined to entertain the application.

UNCLAIMED LETTERS.

THE following is a list of unclaimed letters and letters addressed "Post Office," Bombay :—

Aldham	Grinberg, D	Perry, H R P
Andie	Grant, W H	Pettle, M H
Armfield, F	Ground, A	Poulet, Monsieur
Ashton, H	Gorjun, V H	Penney, A
Hutchinson, W	Ghertner, L	Pereira, Miss
Barwell, L	Gunga Tookaram Mahan	Paul, H
Brooks, R	Griffiths, W A	Pinhey, A K
Bowen, W., Dr	Henchey, T.	Parrott, H N
Beveridge, H E	Halliday, Miss	Pestonjee Ardeshir Kaka
Bennett, E	Hillier, R, Capt	Rosenzvey, A S
Brereton, W, Col	Harrison, Capt	Roberts, J
Benton, A N	Hotz, J	Rosen, A
Baston, R	Hood, C, Col	Rukhets, P E, Lieut
Bethune, F J	Hallett, Mrs	Rozers, C S
Bolton, H J, Col	Hill, C H A	Robinson, A
Butts, H H	Harrison, H A	Rice, H
Benkle, Mrs	Harris, H J	Ross, D
Bain, G	Hobhouse, C	Rees, R T
Brenan, M	Hemmell, Major	Rao, C H
Berghine, J M C	Han, A K	Rachillé, W
Baord, Mrs	Hodges, S M, Mac-delin	Raciwii, A
Batiman, H B J, Mrs	Howard, C	Rosberg, J
Balomer, Corperal	Hunt Stanley	Rich, M
Bray, J H	Israel, M	Rice, G C
Caulson, W	John, A	Sternberg, M
Charter, A	Jones, E W	Schwarz, H H
Curhute, T	Jones, E	Seym ur, E, Mrs
Cruden, E	Jones, E	Scott, J W
Carpenter, E	Jennings, H R	Scott, S
Curtis, W P	Kimmerling, T	Schofield, Miss
Coake, M, Miss	Kennedy, H, Maj	Sett, B C
Clarke, W O, Mrs.	Kubler, M, Madam	Stranack, Mrs
Colbark, J A, Revd	King, K W	Smith, R M
Coldicott, J	Llonida, R, Mrs	Siebleing, A E, Capt
Doron, J	Laycock, W F	Scott, Mrs
Deveventen	Lekay, Madam	Solomon, A
Dadirian, G M	Luchmani, B	Suvgare V Sadashew
Dofiro, G B	Lewis, S A, Mrs	Tuback, R
Durant, H, Mrs	Man, E	Taylor, G F
D'Ivoy, P	Mognann, A E	Tuback, M M
Dunian, J	Morrison, C, Miss	Unkles, J
Dashwood, Capt	Miller, F P	Vita, A
Dadabhoy Framjee	Marindin, C R	Wilson, W
Ellis and Co	Mantaris, G	Warweck & Co
Edwards, Mrs	McKenzie, A R	Williamson, Miss
Evans, Miss	Miller, C	Woodcock, C W, Mrs
Eveny, P M C	Muir, F, Mrs	West, H F
Ellis, J H	Moore, P J	Woodhouse, Mrs
Foggi, E	Mifesid, G	Webb, F H, Bde-Surg
Fitherston, B T	Macausland, B C S, Capt	West, R
Foss, K M, Capt	Newton, C B, Revd	Waran
Fankten, R	Nichols, H J	Wilton, Mrs
Fugerwariy, S	Nairne, A K	Wrexham, R E
Fomme, K	Oswald, Capt	Young, R F
Fost, J	Omera, C	Zautker, M
Fulhouse, A, Mrs	Probey, D G	
Fernandes, S F	Patience, J	
Godfrey, S, Col	Page, G E	
Goldenberg, F, Mrs		

THE Coroner's inquest in the Dhurrumtolla poisoning case has been concluded. The medical evidence has established that death was due to irritant poisoning. A few other witnesses were examined, and the jury recorded a verdict of murder.

THE Canadian Minister of Finance states that the Government plans include a fast steamship service to Europe, China, and the East Indies. The China service is already completed.

MEETINGS OF PUBLIC COMPANIES.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE twenty-seventh annual meeting of the shareholders of Messrs. Treacher and Co., Limited, was held yesterday at the Fort premises ; Mr. Alex. McKenzie, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The following report of the directors was submitted :—

The balance sheet and statement of profit and loss for the year ending 31st March 1891, which your Directors have the pleasure to place before you, cannot be considered otherwise than very satisfactory, and the Company may be fairly congratulated on the result of the year's work. During the past year the Company have had to face the competition of two new rivals in Bombay—the one a branch of the A. and N. Stores of London, and the other a new trading company doing business upon the same lines. As might have been anticipated, these companies did, no doubt, at first attract some customers of the Company, both local and mofussil, but the Company's old reputation for fair and generous dealing is now standing them in good stead. With a falling exchange there was difficulty in arranging prices to meet the new competition, but your Directors, having given the matter full consideration, decided that prices should be so revised and reduced as to place the Company's rates on the lowest possible basis ; and they can now confidently challenge a comparison of prices and goods with those of any firm or co-operative society in India. The Company's position for doing business economically and well is very strong. With no rent to pay (all the Company's buildings being their own property) and a large reserve fund, it is quite evident no other company can sell goods of equal quality at a smaller margin of profit. During the year, a small godown at Byculla, which had become unsafe, was rebuilt at an expense of Rs. 1,955. The stock-taking has been as carefully and efficiently done as hitherto, full allowance having been made for all old and damaged stock ; the stock figure may therefore be taken as actual value. The balance available, which includes Rs. 9,430-6-11 brought forward from last year, your Directors propose disposing of as follows :—Byculla premises depreciation, Rs. 4,670-1-6 ; Poona premises depreciation, Rs. 1,153-14-6 ; plant depreciation, Rs. 5,235-14-2 ; cash reserve, Rs. 10,000 ; dividend, Rs. 1,60,000 ; carried forward, Rs. 9,666-13-2 ; total Rs. 1,90,726-11-4. It will be seen from the above that your Directors propose paying a dividend of Rs. 80 per share, applying Rs. 11,059-14-2 to depreciation, carrying Rs. 10,000 to the Reserve Fund, and leaving balance of Rs. 9,666-13-2 to be carried forward. Mr. Elsworthy retires from the Board by rotation, and offers himself for re-election.

The chairman, in proposing the adoption of the report, remarked that the report and the accounts were most explicit and indicated fully the state of the firm's business.

Mr. Alfred King seconded the proposition.

Mr. Baker proposed an amendment to the effect that the accounts be amended, and that the sum of of Rs. 10,000 be not transferred to the reserve fund, but be paid as dividend. Mr. Baker remarked that the reserve fund was started some years ago, when only a lakh of rupees was required, and that so far as he could see, there was no necessity to increase that amount. He drew attention to a fixed deposit of Rs. 2,56,000, and thought the report should have stated with which bank the money was deposited. It was, he thought, more desirable to have invested the money in some sort of Government securities or Port Trust bonds. As the dividend had in recent years decreased from Rs. 110 to Rs. 80 per share, Mr. Baker considered that the shareholders should now have the benefit of the Rs. 10,000, which it was proposed to carry forward to the reserve fund.

The amendment was seconded by Mr. Vernon.

The chairman said no specific limit had been fixed when it was proposed some years ago to form a reserve fund. The shareholders had all agreed to the formation of a reserve fund, and now as the company had to contend against much new competition, and would have to contend against it for the next two or three years, he was of opinion that the larger the reserve fund the better able would the directors be to carry on the business, especially as the prices were now lower than they had ever been before. With regard to salaries, the chairman said the wages of the assistants were higher than before, owing to the difficulty experienced in getting out young men from England with a good knowledge of the business. In connection with the question of fixed deposits, the chairman explained that not more than Rs. 50,000 were deposited in any one bank. The books of the firm were open for inspection by any shareholder who desired as the working of the concern, they have never experienced any difficulty in negotiating any of the securities held by the company.

The chairman stated, in answer to Mr. Baker, that the cost of the London agency was 2½ per cent. on the imports, which Mr. Baker considered to be a very large commission. The chairman, however, remarked that it could hardly be considered to be large, remembering that the London agent devoted his whole time to the business.

Mr. Baker's amendment was then put to the vote and lost ; and the original proposition for the adoption of the report and accounts was carried.

On the motion of Mr. Elsworthy, seconded by Mr. Alfred King, a dividend at the rate of Rs. 80 per share for the past year was declared, payable on and after the 8th prox. It was proposed by Mr. Baker, seconded by Mr. Tucker, and carried, that Mr. E. H. Elsworthy be re-elected a director of the company.

On the proposition of Mr. Plimmer, Messrs. E. C. Monod and J. S. Burn, were elected auditors at a remuneration of Rs. 500 each.

On the motion of Mr. Framjee D. Pandey, a bonus of half a month's pay was directed to be distributed among such of the employees of the company as the manager may recommend and the directors sanction.

Thanks were accorded to the chairman, and the proceedings terminated.

THE MAHARANI ICE COMPANY.

The seventeenth annual meeting of the shareholders was held yesterday at the registeral office, Armenian Lane, Mr. Chabildas Lullobhoy, chairman of the Board of Directors, presiding. The following directors' report was submitted :—

Your Directors beg to submit their annual report with the usual audited balance-sheet and statement of profit and loss account for the year ending 31st March 1891. The actual sale proceeds of ice during the year were slightly in excess of those in the previous year. But owing to several unfortunate circumstances, the net result of the year's operations has not, your Directors regret to say, been satisfactory. In the first place the pool agreement mentioned in last year's report, was found by experience to be working very adversely to the interests of this Company, whose resources were thereby drained to the extent of about Rs. 750 a month on an average—a contribuion considerably in excess of that made by any other party to the agreement. Your Directors, therefore, endeavoured to get the terms of the agreement modified in their favour, but were unsuccessful. The agreement is now at an end. It should further be explained that the Imperial Ice Factory remained entirely shut up almost from the commencement of the coalition, and became insolvent in September 1890 ; and your Directors immediately protested against their continuing to share in the pool, and contended that the agreement itself could under the circumstances be put an end to. Messrs. C. H. B. Forbes and Company thereupon filed a suit in the Bombay Small Cause Court ; and it depends upon the result of that suit whether our company will be entitled to any and what share in the amount now held by Messrs. C. H. B. Forbes & Co. to the credit of the Imperial Ice Company in the pool ; our share of which was contributed under protest as from October 1890. The Company have sustained a loss during the past year of Rs. 2,479-2-2, through the failure of their coal contractors ; which sum has been written off the profit and loss account. A large sum of money is due from the former ice contractors, who are endeavouring to recover their outstandings, which they have agreed to pay to the Company in reduction of their debt. In the mean time your Directors have thought it advisable to provide against any loss which may arise in this direction, by transferring the sum of Rs. 3,500 from profit and loss account to bad and doubtful debt fund account. The balance to the credit of profit and loss account has thus been reduced to Rs. 965-14-1 ; which sum your Directors propose to carry forward to next year's account. The new boilers mentioned in the last report have been ordered, and are expected to arrive next month. The working of the machinery during the year was satisfactory, with the exception of the boilers, which have been a source of great expense and inconvenience. The new boilers will, it is believed, considerably reduce the cost of coal. As usual the machinery and building have been insured for the sum of Rs. 2,20,000. Messrs. D. Gostling and Panalall Poorunchund retire from the board by rotation. Mr. Panalall is eligible, and offers himself for re-election. The shareholders have to appoint an auditor and to fix his remuneration for the year ending 31st March 1892.

On the motion of the Chairman, the directors' report and audited accounts were received and adopted. Mr. Panalal Poorumchund, who retired, was re-elected a director of the company. Mr. Furdoonjee M. Banajee was appointed auditor of the company at a remumeration of Rs. 100 for the year ending 31st March 1892.

The proceedings terminated with the customary compliments to the Chairman.

THE ASSYRIAN RELICS.

THE Honorary Secretary, B. B. R. A. Society, requests us to publish the following communication :—

"Dear Mr. Javerilal.—In the paper, which I read before our Society on the 13th instant, I called attention to the valuable Assyrian relics which have been lying in our possession for a long time neglected and unappreciated. As I said, our Society does not know how these precious slabs came to Bombay at all and into our possession. There is no reference to them in our journals and proceedings. None of our members, it seems, knows anything about them. Only one gentleman, an official of the Government Archæological Survey, Mr. Cousins, seemed to know the great importance and archæological value of the inscriptions on these relics ; but he is not a member of the Society, nor has he brought the matter before it. I undertook this neglected subject and tried to trace the history of the slabs. Owing to certain facts I came across in the course of my research, I started two hypotheses to explain this question. I was not certain whether these relics belonged to the Layard collection, which was at the instance of our Society, *publicly* exhibited in Bombay whilst on its way through our city to Europe, and part of which was afterwards found to have been missing, or were the slabs which Major Rawlinson presented to Governor Clerk in 1817. I distinctly said that I halted between these two opinions. I was wedded to neither theory. My object in bringing forward the matter was to obtain help from persons who could assist the Society in solving this question. But though newspapers in various parts of the country have noticed this subject, no one has been able to give any positive information which could settle it. By continuing my researches, I have now succeeded in substantiating my second hypothesis. Our relics *are* the slabs presented by Major Rawlinson to Sir George Clerk. I have completely identified them with these.

"In the *Bombay Times and Journal of Commerce* of the year 1847 I have found a minute description of the slabs presented by Major Rawlinson to Governor Clerk. The slabs in our possession, with the exception of two, answer perfectly and in many respects to this description. Major Rawlinson presented ten slabs according to the *Times* ; of these ten we have got nine, *i. e.*, all except one, and we have got two more which were not in the Rawlinson collection. These are the exceptions. An inquiry about them I reserve at present. Meanwhile I produce to identify some of our slabs with the Rawlinson present. 'No. 1 is a small slab, 3 feet by 1½, considerably corroded in two or three places, but the sculpture very distinct and perfect. It represents the heads of two warriors, the one behind the other. The heads and hair of both are neatly plaited and curled. Both wear earrings. One wears a neat conical helmet with the apex cut off and a small tuft in the centre of the crown. This is believed to represent the figure of the King. A long lace ornament or ribbon hangs down behind on the shoulder. The hand of the other is up and contains a pine or custard apple or some similar fruit. The helmet is rounded in the crown and richly ornamented around the brow. This is most probably a fragment only of a sculpture, the slab next below in all likelihood containing the remainder of the figures—probably a representation of the sovereign and some chief of much distinction presenting him with gifts. On the wrist is a large bracelet, with a rosette over the back of the hand.' This description applies in every particular to the slab in our possession, which I have also marked 1. We have examined the slab together and measured it, and you were perfectly convinced of its identity with No. 1 of the Rawlinson group. 'No. 2 is in perfect preservation. It is 2 feet by 1½. It contains the head of a warrior like that last described in No. 1, but much more neatly sculptured. A gorgeous necklace and neatly-embroidered vestment is seen just from under the mass of flowing hair and beard. There are no written characters on either of these two.' The slab marked 2 in our collection is this very one here described.

"'No. 3 is 3 feet 3 inches by 2 feet 2. The stone is a mottled alabaster, the same in substance as the other, but altogether different in appearance. The ground is yellowish grey, like the rest, the spot pearly white. The sculpture is of very peculiar interest. It represents a human figure wearing a richly-ornamented petticoat or tunic which descends to the knee : over this is an apron about two-thirds down the limb, and shorter considerably than the garment under it. This also is neatly fringed, or perhaps rather furred the girdle round the waist. Over the whole is a loose, flowing vestment consisting of a cape, and long shirt, fringed and at the bottom ornamented with bobbins. Two double cords with tassels depend from the waist to the ground. The left leg is well formed ; it is bare from a little above the knee. The corrugations of the skin of the knee and muscles of the calf, knee and instep are very elaborately detailed. The right foot is visible from the ankle : both are bare. The left arm hangs downward and forward, and there is a small basket in the hand. A heavy bracelet appears around the wrist, and armlets above the elbows : neither has clasps. The ends at the joinings pass a little over each other—meant, perhaps, to indicate the metal to be fine soft gold which bent and kept its place without assistance. The hilts of two daggers appear above the arm. The blades are sheathed in the girdle. From the throat upwards the form of the figure is that of a carnivorous bird with a hooked beak of enormous size. From the shoulders project a pair of wings half extended, about two-thirds the length of the figure—one slanting upwards, the other downwards. From the insertion of the wings along the back of the neck, the crown, and in and near the nostrils, is row of feathers standing on end like a half cropped mane, and from under these appears a true hairy mane, hanging down and curled like the beards of the male figures. The right hand is held upwards and forwards, presenting a pine or other similar fruit. On the side of the slab towards which the figure looks is a long wreath of a sort of honeysuckle ornament, such as is seen on some Greek sculptures.' I have no doubt whatever that the slab marked 3 in our collection is the beautiful sculpture here described, which is, according to Layard, the representation of Nisroch.

"'No. 4 is a large slab 3 feet by 5. It represents a man bareheaded, with long hair and beard, sitting in carriole-like chariot. The horses are straining on the reins ; they draw by a bent-pole yoke and collars —there is no other appearance of harness. The breast-leather is highly ornamented, and on their crests are high conical ornaments. The tails are long and tied round with bandages. They are obviously striving to start. The muscles of the head and neck, as also those of the legs, are very elaborately carved. Two men with round caps, short tunics and swords in their hands stand at their head, holding by the bearing-rein, which is loose ; they are bare from the knee downwards. A human figure, without a head, lies prostrate under the horses, apparently just cut down and still struggling in the throes of death. The slab is without inscription and freer of ornament than any of the other.' Our slab marked 4 is this very sculpture here described.

"No. 5 of the Rawlinson slabs seems to be missing from our collection, for I can find none to which its description can at all apply. How this particular one was missed, and where at present it may be, I have not succeeded yet in finding out. Perhaps further inquiry may lead to its discovery. Meanwhile I proceed to the remaining relics.

"'No. 6 represents a man standing bareheaded. The right hand is held up as if in the attitude of addressing some one. In his left is a three-tailed thong or lash, tasselled at the extremities, and supposed to be the badge of office. A short frock or tunic descends from the waist to the knee, beneath which the left leg is exposed downwards. The feet are naked and well exposed. A loose garment reaching the ground hangs over the shoulder by a belt : the breast and shoulders are naked. There is a bracelet on the wrist, and another above the elbow ; on the former, over the back of the hand, is a rosette : both are folded, not clasped. The double cord, with tassels and tasselled fringe referred to in No. 4, ornament his tunic. He wears long earrings : that his hair and beard are neatly curled and knotted. Round his head is a band, apparently of gems, with a large rosette over the forehead, another above the ear, and a third near the place where it is united behind. Here, there, is a large tassel hanging over the occiput, and a piece of drapery with a fringe depends from the neck to well down between the shoulders. The slab is without inscription.' Our slab marked 6 is exactly the one here described.

"'No. 7 is a fine large slab 3 feet by 3½. It represents a group of warriors in action. The centre figure next the spectator is in the act of discharging an arrow. Just before him in the group is a shield-bearer, by which, in the marbles, archers are always represented as being accompanied. He holds forward a large square shield—apparently about five feet in length ; in his right hand is a short sword or dagger. Immediately behind the two is a light-armed soldier, with a circular shield, about three feet in diameter, held high in the air ; in his right hand is a short double-edged sword : he stands as if in readiness to spring forward and despatch any one who may have fallen wounded within reach. The dimensions here given are estimated from the proportion of the human frame—probably those of men of 5 feet 8 : the representations are three and a half feet. In advance of the group and probably intended to appear in the back ground had the perspective been properly arranged, is a wheeled machine, somewhat in the form of the early locomotive engines—the Rocket for example. It sems to be drawn by a rope up a steep acclivity ; and out of the funnel, which is a half too short for steam purposes, peeps an archer in the act of letting by his arrow. The scaffolding supporting the platform over which this war chariot—for such, doubtless, it was—advances is supported by broken palm-trees. There are three date-palms on the slab, very badly represented. On the edge is a bow and arrow directed at the warriors first described, and in all likelihood the slab which followed this afforded a representation of the place they attacked. The whole of the warriors, with the exception of the charioteer, who is bare-headed, are dressed alike, with peaked head-dresses, like modern Persian cap, loose tunics extending to the knee and richly fringed at bottom. The centre figure is shewn : the others have long beards ornamented in the usual fashion.' Our slab marked likewise 7 corresponds to this most minute description in every particular except one which is very trifling. There are, I think, two date palms instead of the three mentioned in this description. This can, however, best be explained as a mistake of the describer. But our slab is most undoubtedly the one here described.

"'No. 8. The next three slabs all represent winged figures, supposed to be divinities. No. 8 is 4 feet high and 2½ across. The figure is that of a man of herculean strength, the muscles of the legs, arms, and shoulders being enormously developed ; the right side is turned towards the spectator. The dress is exactly the same as that of the figure in No. 3, with the exception that on the feet are sandals, and a large rosette on the bracelet and armlets. The wings, moreover, are somewhat larger and more developed. The beard and hair are very profuse ; they are ornamented like the others. A large band covered with circular metal-looking ornaments surrounds the head. The expression of the face is of sternness or anger ; the brow is knit, and lips much compressed. The right hand is held upwards and forwards and is open ; in the left, which hangs down, is a bunch of flowers. There are five lines of cuneiform characters at the top of the slab.' This is exactly the slab I have marked No. 8 in our collection.

"'No. 9 is 3½ feet in height and 2½ across. It represents a winged figure, in many respects similar to the preceding one. The dress is almost exactly the same. The left side is turned towards the spectator ; the feet are bare. Seven lines of cuneiform characters run right across as high up as the calf. In the left hand is a bag or basket ; the right is held upwards and forwards, holding a pine or some similar fruit. The head is covered with a round-topped and horned helmet, similar to that on the greater part of the stones. The expression of the face contrasts strikingly and with that of the preceeding one : it is one of extreme placidity and mildness : the lips are thin and smooth, the brow open, the eye fully expanded.' This is our No. 9. Seven lines of cuneiform characters run right across the legs, as is said here in the description, and there are besides, three more lines immediately beneath the feet.

"'No. 10 in all respects closely resembles the last one. Slab is 2½ feet square. The winged figure is kneeling on one knee. Both hands are held forward. The left hand is raised, and the fingers held down ; those of the right hand are bent upwards, as if flower or fruit were being gathered. A long wreath of honeysuckle-looking flowers decorates the left side of slab, to which the figure looks. The expression of the face is that of one intent on some occupation—smooth, placid, and attentive. There is a single line of cuneiform characters beneath. This is our No. 10 also.

"Thus, taking the slabs one by one, it has been shown that this description of the Rawlinson slabs given by the *Times* applies most exactly to them. The accurate measurement of the stones given by the describer is exactly the measurement of ours. We have had them measured in our presence, and the result was perfectly satisfactory. To my mind there is no doubt whatever that these 9 are the Rawlinson slabs. So then, as I have said in my paper these slabs in our possession may well be called the Rawlinson-Clerk slabs. It is but meet that the names of the two generous donors should be coupled together to give the proper name to their munificent gift to the Museum and the community of Bombay. Of the two pieces which still remain to be accounted for, one is a small slab which consists entirely of nine lines of cuneiform characters on both sides [illegible] men, one behind the other, while above them are what look like five rosettes. I have not had time yet to inquire into their history, as also into the history of the missing No. 5 of the Rawlinson-Clerk slabs. Thus, with this trifling exception, the whole question is, I think, settled. The conclusion is that our Assyrian relics are the slabs sent by Major Rawlinson as a present to Governor Clerk in 1847, and presented by the latter to the new Museum then forming which was located in the Town Hall.—Yours, etc.,

"R. P. KARKARIA."

"Bombay, 30th April 1891."

MEMO.

I examined, in company with Mr. Karkaria, the slabs referred to in the above letter, and found the minute description given in the *Bombay Times* of the year 1847 to answer in the case of the nine out of the ten slabs of the Rawlinson present. The description agrees not only in respect of its sculptured figures and their ornamentation. I am satisfied that Mr. Karkaria has succeeded in identif

NOTICE.

LETTERS, Parcels, and Telegrams for HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR and the PRIVATE SECRETARY which CANNOT be DELIVERED at BELLA VISTA, MAHABLESHWUR, by 6 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, 3rd June, 1891, should be sent to GOVERNMENT HOUSE, GANESHKHIND, until further notice.

S. W. EDGERLEY,

Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay.

Bella Vista, Mahableshwur, 22nd May, 1891.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 28.

WITH holidays intervening from last Friday evening to yesterday morning, and with the business week further curtailed by one day, owing to the S.-W. Monsoon change, which makes our mail leave on Friday instead of Saturday, our commercial advices are necessarily meagre by this opportunity. Wheat has continued to arrive in very large quantities; but the demand for this staple has not been active, and fresh business has been upon only a moderate scale; while seeds have been taken to a small extent in a quie market The enquiry for Cotton has been languid, both from shippers and local spinners, though latterly there has been more doing in each direction, and prices have partially advanced a little. Since the Banks reopened yesterday there has been a hardening tendency in Exchange, and rates are now 1-32 to 1-16d. higher than they stood at last Friday evening. Government Paper has advanced 1-16 per cent. in Fours. Freights are weak for near shipment, owing to an over-supply of tonnage in that position, but rates are firm for more distant loading. There has been less doing in Imports, and prices are weaker in some cases, if not actually lower.

MONEY.—The withdrawal of the considerable sum of 31½ lakhs from Private Deposits, which was the most prominent feature in the Presidency Bank's Statement of Affairs issued yesterday afternoon for Monday, is not indicative of any change in the abnormally easy position of Money here this season, having been doubtless due to the necessity of making provision for private financial requirements during the three business days on which the Banks were closed for the late holidays. For the other items which go to mark the movement in the trade demand showed a material falling off since the date of the previous Return, say of nearly 6 lakhs in Loans, and 4¾ lakhs in Bills Discounted; the diminution in the Cash Balance having also been partly counterbalanced by a considerable accession to Government Deposits, leaving the net decrease at only some 6 lakhs. The directors of the Bank of Bombay made no change in their rates at the board meeting this afternoon, and the minimum remains at 4 per cent.

EXCHANGE.—The Banks were closed for the holidays from last Friday evening until yesterday morning, when the market reopened quiet but steady at last mail's closing quotations of 1s. 4 25-32d. for Bank Demand, and 1s. 5 1-32d. for three months' sight Credit; but Merchants' Bills coming out freely, an advance of 1-32d. was established, and a considerable business was done, though, at the close, a little irregularity prevailed, pending the receipt of news regarding the allotment of Council drafts. There was but little enquiry for Bank remittance. The 45 lakhs of Council Bills offered in London yesterday were allotted at 1s. 4 25-32d. (Bombay taking 24½ lakhs, Calcutta 17¾ lakhs, and Madras 2¾ lakhs, and 8 lakhs extra were afterwards placed at an advance of 1-16d.; and with this news to hand, and a slight advance in Silver in London and New York reported, this Market opened firm and remained so throughout the day. A moderate amount of Merchants' Bills have been sold for this mail at 1s. 5 1-16d. for three months' sight Credits, and at 1s. 5 3-32d. for June delivery, closing ready rates having been as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	per	1s. 4 13-16d.	
Do. Telegraphic Trans		1s. 4¾d.	
Do. 3 months' sight		1s. 4 15-16d.	
Do.	4	do.	...1s. 5d.
Do.	6	do.	...1s. 5 1-16d.
Credits	3	do.	1s. 5 1-16d. to 3-32d
Do.	6	do.	...1s. 5¼ to 9-32d.
Documents	3	do.	1s. 5 3-32d. to ¼d.
Do.	6	do.	1s. 5 9-32d. to 5-16d.
Francs	3	do.	...180¼
Do.	6	do.	...182

The weekly official Return relating to Silver at Bombay for the week ending 27th May, 1891 is as follows:—

Silver received during the week	Rs.	1,11,[illegible]
	"	8,67,000
	Rs.	1,20,15,000
New coin paid during the week	"	9,01,000
	Rs.	1,11,14,000
Bullion belonging to private individuals	"	13,33,000
	Rs.	1,24,97,000
Last week	"	1,33,01,000

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—On the reopening of this market yesterday, the feeling was steady at some advance on last Friday's closing rates, 106 3-16 for Fours for money and the coming settlement, and 105 15-16 for the 30th June account, having been quoted; but before the close a further advance of 1-16 per cent. was attained, the final cash price for Fours having been 106¼. To-day the market has been weak, and after a Bank had sold six lakhs at yesterday's closing rate of 106¼, rates for Fours declined 1-16 per cent., this evening's closing quotations having been 106 3-16 for money and next Monday's Settlement, and 105⅞ for the 30th June Account. 4½ per cents. are still nominally quoted at 107¼.

Municipal 5 per cent. Loan is unchanged at 108. Port Trust Bonds are also unaltered at 103.

SHARES.—Closed on all but two days for the holidays since the date of our last report, this market has shown but little movement, and the feeling generally has been quiet. Compared with our quotations of last Friday, those which we give this evening show an advance of Rs. 5 in Bombay Cotton, Howard and Bullough, James Greaves, and Jamshed Cotton Mill shares; of Rs. 10 in Coorla and Dhun; of Rs. 25 in Central India; and of Rs. 2¼ in Empress; and a decline of Rs. 10 each in Britannia, Luckmidas, and Framji Patet; of Rs. 5 each in Swadeshi, Oriental, Manockji Petit, Khandeish, City of Bombay, and Bombay United, and of Rs. 15 in Star of India. Munmar Press shares are Rs. 15 higher; Treacher and Co. have advanced Rs. 10; Kemp and Co. Rs. 3; and Marcks and Co. are Rs. 2 per share.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—There has been a marked falling off during the past week in the retail demand for staple *Grey Goods* for the up-country markets, buyers having almost completed their current orders. Rates are, however, generally unaltered, although a weaker tendency has been noticeable in some cases. Only a small business has transpired in *Bleached, Turkey Red, Printed,* and *Dyed* Goods, prices of which have been barely sustained. There are a few buyers of *Local* Goods, and prices are tending in their favour. The clearances of *Imported* Goods from the bazar during the past week have been 3,200 packages, and of *Local* Goods about 1,200 bales.

YARNS.—A moderate business has been done in *Imported Twist* in a quiet market, and with prices, quite unchanged. Sales of *Local Spinnings* at the China and Japan ports for the fortnight ending on last Monday were 7,500 bales, with Exchange declined to Rs. 221½. The falling off in business combined with an increase in supplies at the ports has imparted considerable weakness to this market, and rates have given way a little. Spinners generally are declining the reduced offers which are being made to them; and we call the market quiet but unchanged at the following official quotations, only 500 bales having found buyers during the week.

Twist...	...No.	6s	Mule,	As.	4¼	to 4¼	per lb.
" ...	... "	8s	"	"	4⅜	" 4⅜	"
" ...	... "	10s	"	"	4½	" 5¼	"
" ...	... "	12s	"	"	4¾	" 5¼	"
" ...	... "	16s	"	"	5¼	" 6	"
" ...	... "	20s	"	"	5½	" 6¼	"
" ...	... "	24s	"	"	6⅛	" 6⅞	"
" ...	... "	30s	"	"	6¾	" 7¼	"
" ...	... "	40s	"	"	8½	" 9	"

METAL.—A small business has been passing in *Copper*, and prices have declined 8 annas per cwt. in a quiet market. *Yellow Metal*, on the other hand, has been firm, and a moderate business has been done at an advance of 8 annas per cwt. *Iron* has been steady at previous quotations, but with not much doing.

COAL.—There has been little enquiry for ready Coal during the past week, and none for forward shipment, and the market has been weak and declining where it has been open. Beyond one or two ready lots of Powell's Duffryn, at Rs. 15½, and Davison's West Hartley, at Rs. 14 per ton; no business has transpired, some South Yorkshire and Welsh Hartley on the way having been offered at Rs. 13 per ton without finding takers. We quote forward:—

Powell's Duffryn	Rs.	14½ per ton.
Davison's West Hartley		14 "
Welsh Hartley		12 "

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—There has been something doing in this staple throughout the week, notwithstanding the holidays, though at the close of last week, and at the beginning of this, transactions were upon a very small scale. Prices, however, advanced on Monday Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy for Dharwar, Good Bhownugger, and Westerns, other descriptions being unchanged in value. On Tuesday and thereafter a better enquiry was felt both from the Mills and Exporters; but only a moderate business was done on the basis of previous rates and in a quiet market. The week's purchases by the Mills sum up about 6,000 bales, made up principally of Jalgaum and other Oomra descriptions, Broach, and Bhownugger; while for export some 4,000 bales have been taken, consisting mainly of Bengals, Dharwar, Bhownugger, and Oomra kinds. The market closed steady this evening, with prices generally the same as they were a week ago.

The arrivals of this season's crop of Cotton during the past week have been 44,000 bales, against 65,500 bales received in the week preceding, and 56,000 bales in the corresponding week last year; and the decrease in this season's total receipts compared with those for 1889-90 has now reached within 10,000 bales of a quarter of a million.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton, with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost, and Freight to Liverpool, *via* Canal, without commission, *viz.*:—

Cotton—	Per candy.	Per lb. C & F.
Bengal Fine	Rs. 160	=3 9-16d.
Do. Fully Good	" 147	=3 9-32d.
Do. Good	" 137	=3 3-32d.
Oomra, Fully Good (Good Staple)	" 172	=3 13-16d.
Do. Good	" 162	=3 19-32d.
Khandeish, Fully Good	" 159	=3 17-32d.
Do. Good	" 150	=3 11-32d.
Broach, Fine	" 195	=4 9-32d.
Do. Good	" 184	=4 1-16d.
Belatee, Fine	" 168	=3 23-32d.
Do. Fully Good	" 147	=3 9-32d.
Do. Good	" 140	=3 5-32d.
Dhollera, Fine	" 186	=4 3-32d.
Do. Fully Good	" 174	=3 27-32d.
Do. Good	" 158	=3½d.
S. G. Dharwar Good	" 172	=3 13-16d.
Westerns Good	" 171	=3 25-32d.

The Arrivals of new Cotton into Bombay this season, as compared with last, are as follows:—

	Season. 1890-91. Bales.	Season. 1889-90. Bales.
Bengals	296,000	385,500
Hingunghat	21,800	27,200
Berar	345,500	389,500
Khandeish	355,500	268,500
Barsee and Nugger	112,000	134,000
Sind and Persian	30,000	60,000
Broach	174,000	236,500
Dhollera	291,500	4,368,500
Compta and Dharwar	21,500	38,500
Westerns and Madras	1,500	2,000
	1,649,300	1,890,200

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years:—

Receipts.	1891. Bales.	1890. Bales.	1889. Bales.
For 6 days	14,005	56,835	48,599
From 1st Jan. to 27th May	1,484,399	1,628,459	1,426,018
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For 6 days	27,013	35,987	30,581
From 1st Jan. to 27th May	776,771	1,118,240	1,035,165
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For 6 days	2,353	2,415	451
From 1st Jan. to 27th May	56,153	39,547	17,374

WHEAT.—Although this Market also has been nominally closed for the holidays during all but two days, moderate purchases for export have been made from day to day on the basis of previous rates until yesterday, when an advance of half-an-anna, all round, was established in prices, the feeling having been steady throughout. Receipts continue to be on a very large scale; and, as will be seen from the subjoined figures, they have now reached nearly 7 million cwt, or some 3½ million cwt more than came to market last year to [illegible] slack, and a small business having consequently been done. *Linseed* gave way in value half-an-anna per cwt. at the beinning of the week, and was quoted at Rs. 6-5-0 to Rs. 6-8-0 per cwt.; but all other descriptions have been unchanged.

The Comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

	1891.	1890.	1889.
Wheat for 6 days	618,878	251,291	302,753
Do. from 1st Jan. to 27th May	6,922,246	3,321,220	3,742,642
Linseed for 6 days	97,228	78,325	86,351
Do. from 1st Jan. to 27th May	3,390,926	1,627,142	1,202,204
Rapeseed for 6 days	33,024	23,770	55,639
Do. from 1st Jan. to 27th May	977,128	784,445	844,002
Gingellyseed for 6 days	2,091	11,865	9,479
Do. from 1st Jan. to 27th May	933,035	652,234	633,234

The Clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

	1891. cwts.	1890. cwts.	1889. cwts.
Wheat for 6 days	731,806	138,304	87,674
Do. from 1st Jan. to 27th May	48,32,884	2,113,050	3,120,810
Linseed for 6 days	185,883	20,873	29,890
Do. from 1st Jan. to 27th May	2,478,225	1,069,271	940,203
Rapeseed for 6 days	95,223	...	14,316
Do. from 1st Jan. to 27th May	745,447	524,446	754,033
Gingelly seed for 6 days	18,742	11,191	6,954
Do. from 1st Jan. to 27th May	872,553	735,648	673,845

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 27.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats steady.

Good Dhollerah ..... 3 13-16.

The Manchester Market has been in rather more inquiry.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1s. 4 9-16d.
2½ per cent. Consols for account	95⅛
3 per cent. French Rentes	94½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	74⅛
4½ per cent. "	76½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	106
Bar Silver	44 5-16

The sum of about £125,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, MAY 27.

10 p.m.	83·7

THURSDAY, MAY 28.

6 a.m.	82·4
10 a.m.	86·9
2 p.m.	88·6
4 p.m.	87·9

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE "OVERLAND SUMMARY."

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

Price.—As. 4 Per Copy.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

WILKIE—May 20, at Simla, the wife of Surgeon-Major David Wilkie, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

SMITH—May 17, at Pevokokoo, Upper Burma, Donald Alfred Smith, Sergeant, Commissary Department, late of the Royal Engineers, the only beloved son of Mrs Jane Smith, widow of the late James Smith, Quarter Master, R.H.A., aged 31 years.

WILLIAMS—May 12, at Mandalay, after a few days' illness, Ethel Scott, the dearly loved infant daughter of Eustace and Ethel Scott Williams, aged 13 weeks.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, MAY 29, 1891.

WE published yesterday a long communication on the subject of the repayment of Municipal Loans which has the merit of putting very clearly the case for remote posterity as against the claims to consideration of the present and immediately succeeding generations. The Government of India will no doubt feel grateful for a skilful and plausible defence of its action in suddenly changing the financial conditions on which alone the Bombay Municipality embarked on a costly and arduous undertaking in full reliance on the sanction formally given to them by Government after due deliberation. The writer candidly admits that the figures seem to support the contention of the Municipality that it has been hampered by the imposition of needless restrictions to the detriment of the present generations for the benefit of future generations of tax-payers. The present generation is to be compelled to pay for the Tansa works—in addition to other very onerous charges—Rs. 41,419 per annum more than would have to be paid if the whole of the loan were as originally intended to be repaid in sixty years, future generations benefitting thereby to the extent of Rs. 380,000 a year. The only objection to this way of stating the case is that it ignores the very important factor that a future generation will receive for the comparatively small payment in question water-works which cost a crore and twenty-three lakhs, the greater portion of which will have come out of the pockets of the present and intervening generations. What is actually proposed is that the tax-payers of from forty to sixty years hence shall obtain the Tansa Lake tunnels, ducts, pipes, and appurtenance as a free gift which they can if they please sell in the market for some two millions sterling. This is an aspect of the case which does not present itself either to the Government of India or to "J. C. B." The latter takes very high ground indeed and lays it down as an axiom that the present generation has no right to fix upon future generations "such liability as it may think proper." A claim of the kind is pronounced to be quite inadmissible. If this postulate be sound then it must be wrong to extend the repayment of the Tansa or any other loan for important public works of permanent utility to forty years, or indeed for that matter to the year after next. It might be supposed to be a self-evident proposition that if future generations receive the full benefit of such works they cannot equitably object to pay a part of the cost. This is not however the opinion of the writer, who, seizing on the statement in the representation to be submitted [illegible] schemes which would have sufficed for the requirements of the city for a considerable time, argues that there was therefore no necessity for undertaking a huge and expensive work. He holds that a generation which goes beyond present needs and provides for the necessities of the future indulges in a luxury of well-doing for which it should provide "without making future generations pay more than they would have to do were the work initiated by them instead of by the present generation." Is forethought a luxury the indulgence in which should be discouraged? If that principle be accepted civilised communities must revert to the practice of primitive tribes who were content with the wigwams and the macassins which sufficed for present needs and left nothing to posterity but an unreclaimed wilderness.

More to the purpose is the suggestion that future loans should be raised subject to the condition that they may be converted or paid off at stated periods so that the Municipality should not go on paying five per cent. for money which may be obtainable in the open market for less. Of course it should be a condition that Municipal stock should be redeemable at par. There is no reason that we can see why Municipal stock should not be converted, even as matters stand, whenever the rate of interest falls below five per cent. Mr. Goschen found no difficulty in converting the three per cents. into two and three-quarter, with a prospective two and-a-half per cents. Even Russia has rehabilitated herself financially by converting her foreign loans and reducing the interest from four and five per cent. to three and four per cent. A still more encouraging example is presented by the City of Paris, which is deliberating on a conversion of the magnificent Municipal debt of a thousand million francs so as to reduce the interest to two and a half or three per cent. A Bombay financier who should take the bull by the horns and convert the five per cent., which has gone to a premium to four per cent. or even four and a half, would square the circle and enable the Municipality to snap its fingers at the Government of India. There are many indications that money will not in the years to come command the high rates which prevailed up to last year. The superabundance of money in England, as in France and America, seeking investment at any price, and in any venture however desperate, whether its location be the Isthmus of Panama or the South American Republics, must infallibly bring down the rate of interest throughout the world, and notably in India. In England there is a glut of money—a congestion of coin which is destined to increase immeasurably. Every year brings to London one hundred millions sterling, the amount of the interest accruing on superfluous capital invested in foreign securities. This money must be re-invested, and if possible in something which pays better than consols at two and three-quarters per cent. The profits from revived trade are on a proportionate scale. What wonder then if the City men are heard to lament that there is too much capital in England, and that the difficulty of finding even approximately safe employment for the overplus is yearly growing. European capital becoming not only abundant but superabundant, must inevitably overflow and lower the rates in India as in Russia and elsewhere.

Our correspondent "F. C. B." seems to be under the impression that the Government of India was moved by a provident regard for the interest of the Municipality to direct that while the first forty-seven lakhs raised for the Tansa loan have been obtained under a sanction for repayment in sixty years, the remaining seventy-six lakhs shall be repaid in forty years. He confesses that it is difficult to say on what principle this division has been made, and is inclined to think that it was brought about by pure accident. This is more likely than that the unexplained action of the Government of India was due to the fact that the second instalment of the loan amounting to thirty lakhs was issued at a premium. But the real reason for the change of view was, we have some reason to believe, was the awakening of attention in England to the disastrous results of large borrowing for lengthened periods in the case of some forty or fifty municipalities. The practice of raising loans *ad libitum* encouraged extravagance, with the result that the resources of some forty-four English towns were so straitened that the assessable value of house property, instead of improving, showed alarming symptoms of decay. It was therefore laid down as a general principle that municipal loans should not in future be sanctioned for periods longer than thirty years. Exception, however, was made for cases where the loans were made for remunerative works. In one instance, a town has been permitted to borrow for a period of eighty years, and in another instance the period has been extended to even to the excessive limit of one hundred years. The Government of India itself has expressly reserved the right to sanction loans for a longer period than forty years when the circumstances are exceptional. The contention of the Bombay Corporation that the Tansa water-works comes within the category contemplated by the Supreme Government, cannot be gainsaid, and least of all by that Government which itself at the outset approved of the scheme of financing the Tansa project on the basis of a sixty years' loan. Whether the Bombay Municipality was wise or otherwise in resolving to construct all works costing upwards of Rs. 20,000 with borrowed money, is a question which is not relevant to the present discussion. If all such works were to be provided for out of current revenue, as our correspondent recommends, the tendency to postpone even necessary improvements would become very strong.

THE Commissioners of the three divisions of the Bombay Presidency have not overladen with generalization their reviews of the administration of the District and Taluka Boards for last year. But they have all presented the facts fairly and impartially, and their reports, if somewhat colourless, are written with a marked absence of bias. Mr. James leads off with a review of the reports of the six District Boards and the thirty-nine Taluka Boards in his division. Nomination, of course, still fills the majority of seats at these Boards, for of the 727 members only 325 were elected. In the Panch Mahals district, which is backward in many ways, the elective franchise has not yet been introduced. Nothing is said in any of the divisional reports as to the readiness or otherwise with which the people exercise the franchise, but all of the Commissioners have something to say as to the spirit in which the members of the Boards exercise their functions. The attendance in the Northern Division, Mr. James remarks, cannot be considered satisfactory. There was one district—indulgently not mentioned by name—concerning which it is reported that eighteen [illegible] ing, and Mr. James remarks generally that members do not take as much interest in their work as they might do. Nevertheless, the Commissioner observes that the administration of the local Boards is, on the whole satisfactory, but that it would be more so if the non-official members attended the meetings regularly and took a more active and intelligent interest in their duties and in the execution of local works. It is sometimes said that the non-official members are not the only sinners in this respect, and in the Central Division there seems some reason for the complaint. It is in the Taluka Boards that room is found for complaint on this score. There is one Board in Khandeish, the seven official members of which put in an average attendance of less than one, and the Collector, though he finds an excuse in the frequent changes of officers, says that the attendance of officials at the meetings is not in all talukas satisfactory. In one of the Poona talukas and in three talukas in Ahmednagar also the officials were remiss in their attendance. The attendance of non-official members was defective generally in Khandeish and Ahmednagar. Satara, Poona, and Sholapur are well reported on; so in Nasik, as regards the attendance of official members. From the Southern Division Mr. Keyser sends on the whole a satisfactory report. Kanara is the only district of which an entirely unsatisfactory account is given; but this is a district to which the elective franchise has not been extended, and as Mr. Keyser very fairly puts it, the long distances to be traversed and the local difficulties of communication fully account for this. The relatively high expenditure on education by the local Boards is remarked in each division. Perhaps it is most conspicuously brought out in Mr. Keyser's concluding paragraph, where he notices that the percentage of expenditure on public works (59·8) is highest in Dharwar, the richest district in the division, and that the expenditure on education (55 per cent.) is proportionately highest in Ratnagiri, whose District Board is the worst off in the division. The expenditure, he adds, may be taken to meet the wishes of the leading inhabitants, the high-caste population of the district being relatively numerous.

AN administration report which supplies no explanation of the facts which it sets forth is often an inadequate and disappointing document. But when explanations are given in abundance and no two of them agree, we are not much better off, and it becomes a question whether judicious editing in the Secretariat should not have been brought to bear upon the contradictions of the discordantly reporting officials. The various districts of the Central Provinces last year exhibited—some an increase, some a decrease, in litigation. But the same cause is indiscriminately assigned for increase and decrease. Thus in the Nagpur division, there has been a good harvest, and the condition of the labouring classes has improved. Hence the decrease in litigation. In the Nerbudda division, too, litigation has fallen off, but here identity of result is attributed to diversity of causes. There has been cholera and slackness of trade; and these, we are told, have led to the same result as good harvests and the prosperity of the labouring classes have led to in Nagpur. The Chief Commissioner, in reviewing the reports, seems as unable as his subordinates to decide whether an increase or a decrease of litigation is the better sign. There were over a lakh of civil suits in the Central Provinces last year, an increase of about two and a half per cent. over 1889, and MR. Macdonnell will commit himself to no more definite conclusion on the subject than that, "if it be true that prosperity stimulates litigation, the figures suggest that the Central Provinces have been increasingly prosperous." There has certainly been a very marked growth in litigation in the provinces. In the last decade the annual average number of suits was over 101,800; in the decade before it was 81,582; in the decade before that it was 45,621—a statistical gradation which tempts us to remember that it was the golden age which came first. Seventy per cent. of the suits entered last year were for sums not exceeding Rs. 25, over twenty per cent. being suits for sums not exceeding Rs. 10, the average value being six rupees. The report, however, does not exhibit the cultivator of the Central Provinces giving play to the passion for appeal that besets and ruins his brethren in the more litigious parts of India. There were only 368 appeals before the Commissioner's Courts, and a little over three thousand in the Deputy Commissioner's. The Chief Commissioner, nevertheless, complains that both classes of officials are overburdened with judicial work, and the remedy that seems to have suggested itself to him is "an organic change, whereby they may be relieved in whole or in part of their judicial functions." It is as difficult in the Central Provinces as elsewhere in India to go far without finding an argument in favour of the separation of executive from judicial functions, even if the argument be only that of merely administrative convenience.

IT would have been too much to expect that the strange scene at a recent ball at Ootacamund would pass without protest from people who take their neighbour's pleasures sadly. Somebody writes to the Madras papers that "the Christian people of Ootacamund are intensely pained and indignant at the disgrace committed on Chistianity by those persons who acted the part of 'Angels' and 'Fallen Angels' in the Fancy Ball given in this place on the 13th instant, and are resolved to protest publicly against such conduct. A protest is being prepared, and will shortly be presented." If Lord Wenlock has to receive a deputation on the subject he will not be greatly helped in drawing up a reply by the apology that the *Mail* has invented, that it would be hard for anyone to say what exact connection there is between Christianity, "in the proper sense of the terms, and angels, whether fallen or not." Lord Wenlock, who has been just long enough in the country to be diplomatic, would do better to tell the protesting deputation that there are two sides to every question, and that an impartial Governor was not doing greatly amiss in seeing to it that while the angels were so adequately represented even the devils had their due. Madras, nevertheless, would do well if in organizing its entertainments in future it were to act on the principle that the devil is not a desirable acquaintance even in a ball-room. The *Mail* condemns the whole thing as a mistake, made more glaring by the want of dignity displayed in it by the chief actors. A Governor whose personal staff is adequate should feel that he is thereby relieved from all personal obligation to supply the society of a hill station with amusement. What is Triboulet for if Francois Premier persists in playing the part of court jester? For all which considerations we hope that *diableries* will not again be heard of in the social administration of the Madras Presidency.

WE have received from Mr. Reginald Gilbert a letter respecting bison in the Thana Districts, which deals with some of the statements contained in a recent letter from Mr. N. S. Symons, and which in the interests of natural history ought to be published. For personal considerations, however, we refrain from printing Mr. Gilbert's letter for the present, and only refer to the subject now as the *Pioneer*, with Mr. Symons' letter before it, appears to think that it was not with a sole eye to the interests of natural history that our correspondents called attention to the subject.

As we have already stated, the petition of Buchoo, who is under sentence of death for the murder of five persons by poison, was rejected by the Government of Bombay in a Resolution stating that the crime of the scondemned was peculiarly atrocious and there was no reason why the capital sentence should not be carried out. The prisoner thereupon forwarded a petition to H. E. the Viceroy, praying for a respite and revision of sentence on some technical ground. Pending the determination of the Viceroy, the Government of Bombay has directed that the execution of the prisoner's sentence shall be deferred.

THE members of the Leprosy Commission are still at Simla, engaged in the preparation of their report. We hear that they have succeeded in cultivating the leprosy bacillus.

A HEATED discussion took place yesterday, at the Bombay Municipal Corporation, on the motion of Colonel Wilson, seconded by Mr. Gmttan Geary, that sanction be given for the retention of the Tramway Company's stable in its present position, near the Bazar Gate Garden. The stable was formerly standing on the footpath, and by a resolution of the Corporation, in September last, it was ordered to be removed. The Municipal Commissioner afterwards sanctioned the erection of the shed on the road-way in close proximity to the old side. Mr. Wacha, in moving that the papers in the matter be placed before the Corporation, charged the Commissioner with acting in bad faith and withholding part of the truth about the matter from the Corporation. Colonel Wilson's motion was eventually carried by a majority of two. Mr. Wacha then moved "That the Corporation being of opinion that the authority vested by law in the Commissioner to lease immovable property is not conducive to public interests. So far as it extends to public roads and footpaths, and that it is desirable that the President be requested to address the Government with a view to either withdrawing or modifying such authority." Khan Bahadur Murzban moved as an amendment that the subject should be deferred until the general question of the amendment of the Act was considered by the Corporation. The amendment was adopted by a large majority.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR in Council has appointed Mr. Howard W. Warden, M. I. C. E., to be Under Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, Railways.

MR. J. H. TODD, C.S., has been appointed to act as Political Agent, Jawhar, during the absence of Mr. W. F. Sinclair, C.S.

MR. A. G. MACKENZIE will act as Superintendent of the Common Jail at Yerrowda, during the absence of Surgeon Major S. M. Salaman.

MR. W. L. SOUTER will, on his return from leave, do duty as Personal Assistant to the Inspector General of Police.

MR. R. G. OXENHAM, M.A., has been appointed Professor of English in the Elphinstone College, *vice* Mr. J. Oliver, who reverts to his substantive appointment of head-master of the Ahmedabad High School.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE NEWFOUNDLAND FISHERIES QUESTION.

LONDON, MAY 28.

The Newfoundland Parliament has passed the Bill to enforce the *modus vivendi* in regard to French treaties with an amendment, making the Act operative for a period of three years.

THE POWERS OF THE BRITISH CONSULAR AGENT AT BEIRA.

Captain John P. Pipon, of H. M. S. Magicienne, who has been appointed British Consular Agent at Beira, has full powers to employ men-of-war, if necessary.

FIGHTING BETWEEN BRITISH AND PORTUGUESE IN AFRICA.

LONDON, MAY 28.

A telegram received in Lisbon to-day from Lorenzo Marques yesterday states that fighting has taken place between the British and Portuguese on the banks of the Bembe, in which the Portuguese were worsted.

THE MANIPUR DISASTER.

Sir W. V. Harcourt will ask to-day in the House of Commons what day the Government will name for a debate on Manipur affairs, when he (Sir William) proposes to call attention to the disaster and to the causes thereof, and will ask for the production of further papers relating thereto.

THE ALLEGED OUTRAGE AT POONA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MAY 28.

Gungaram Bhow's case being resumed to-day, Moosaji, the complainant, was further cross-examined by Mr. Mehta. He said that he was aroused on the night in question on hearing his sister-in-law calling out, "Gungaram has come into my room to outrage my modesty, and he caught hold of my hand." Witness's attention was called to the fact that before the Cantonment Magistrate and in his examination-in-chief he had said that Jainabai merely called out, "Gungaram has come into the room." Being asked to explain the difference witness stated that when questioned on this point in his examination-in-chief he was confused. The door between his room and Jainabai's room was left slightly ajar when they retired to bed. Witness insisted that a policeman did come into his house that night, and take Gungaram into Babaji's shop through a door on the upper floor; which door was always kept closed on Babaji's side, and not on the complainant's side. Witness could not say how this door was opened, and said he would not be able to identify the policeman if he saw him, and could not say whether the policeman was a Hindu or a Mahomedan. Witness denied having had any conversation that night with Mr. Guider, or with any other policeman, and stated positively that he did not at that time make any attempt to lodge a complaint with the police or make any statement that night. Witness went to the length of saying that he did not know Mr. Guider, who had yesterday identified him as the person to whom he spoke that night. This provoked a remark from Mr. Plunkett that he was not satisfied with the way in which witness was giving his statement. Witness continued that having been driven back with the crowd that night, he did not go to the police station in the morning to make any complaint, but went direct to the Cantonment Magistrate. Witness said Gungaram had not been injured or struck by anybody up to the time he was taken by the policeman into Babaji's shop, and he did not notice, while Gungaram was being taken to the police station, whether he was wounded and bleeding. Asked about Jainabai's child, witness said he did not know what became of the child that night. He did not hear her cry.

Jainabai was next recalled and cross-examined. She corroborated complainant's story about the door between his and her rooms being slightly ajar. When she raised an alarm upon seeing Gungaram enter, her child, who was sleeping with her, screamed out and rushed after her when Jainabai left the room. Jainabai said she did not raise an alarm when she saw Gungaram enter through her window, but cried out immediately he caught her hand.

Her cross-examination was not finished when the Court rose.

THE DERBY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 28.

The *Pioneer's* London correspondent says that in the Derby Race after a mile Gouverneur led until a quarter-of-a mile from home when the race was reduced to a duel, Common winning finally in a canter by two lengths. Martenhurst was a bad third. The time was 2 minutes 56 4-5 secs.

George Barrett rode the winner; and Woodburn and Fagan Gouverneur and Martenhurst respectively.

RAILWAY COMPANIES' DIVIDENDS.

The Bengal and North-Western Company line will declare a dividend at four-and-a-half per cent. per annum for the last year, and the Rohilkhund and Kumaon Company a dividend of five per cent. free of income tax, Indian and English. The net receipts of the Rohilkund and Kumaon line are six per cent. on paid-up capital of two hundred thousand pounds. The working expenses have amounted something under fifty per cent. of the gross earnings.

WIDOW RE-MARRIAGE ASSOCIATION.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, MAY 28.

At a meeting of the Widow Re-marriage Association a letter of congratulation was voted to be sent to Dr. Bhandarkar for the bold step he took in helping the re-marriage of his daughter.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, MAY 27.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macleod left here this morning.

The P. & O. Company's steamer Chusan arrived here from Colombo yesterday evening.

The City Line steamer City of Dundee left here for Bombay yesterday evening.

LONDON, MAY 27.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macarthur arrived here this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Alpine, left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, this morning.

PORT SAID, MAY 27.

The Hall Line steamer Locksley Hall left here this morning.

COLOMBO, MAY 28.

Mail steamer Britannia from Australia arrived.

Mail steamer Bokhara from China arrived.

TRINCOMALEE, MAY 28.

H. M. S. Blanche from Aden arrived.

MATHERAN GYMKHANA MEETING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MATHERAN, MAY 26.

The new race-course which the sporting Superintendent has just had completed was opened for business on Monday, when thanks to the indefatigable energy of Mr. Stewart, of the XVIII. Hussars, a programme containing attractions for all sexes, ages, and nationalities, produced good fields, and exciting contests.

The track is an oval, about half-a-mile round, skirting the edge of the Chowk Plateau. After the boulders and stones had been removed and the hollows filled in, the soil all round was loosened to a depth of about 6 inches, and a thick layer of litter spread on top. This year of course the going is a bit heavy and I think I noticed some dust, but next year it is hoped that it will be firm and springy, and people will be able to vary the monotony of the morning amble round the points by a smart gallop with perhaps a hurdle or two to cross by way of excitement. Punctually at 4-30 the hill-syces, to the number of about twenty-five, started for their expedition round the course, and when Rapidwala Runnerji had romped in some yards ahead of Alassa Alakismi the course was cleared for the Ladies' Trotting Race, round half the course, any pony breaking, to be stopped, turned about, and started afresh. Nine fair competitors entered, and the race was run in three heats.

In the first Miss Stivenen led the whole way and was winning in a walk, when Miss Thompson came up with a rush and secured a dead heat. The Band having struck up "Dorothy" as the second heat started, a certain amount of waltzing was indulged in at the start, and Mrs. Meade being the first to strike the bee line won easily.

The third heat was cleverly won by Miss Pearse, in spite of the determined efforts of Mrs. Brackenbury to catch her on the post.

The final was easily won by Mrs. Meade, who sailed away from her field, and came in three good lengths ahead of Miss Stivenen, who was second.

Only three starters showed up for the Ladies' Plate, a circumstance mainly due to the fact that the country being a little bit too close the Matheran ponies do not get much practice in "lepping." The race was twice round the course over three flights of hurdles. Major Brackenbury's mount was the favorite, but he was never in the same parish as Mr. Stewart, who by means of judicious training had worked up his pony into tip-top condition, and now with good hands and sharp spurs got a pace out of him, which has never been equalled at Matheran, and which landed him home a winner for Mrs. Apthorp by half-a-course.

Next came a Thread-and-Needle Race, which afforded much amusement, many of the riders in their anxiety to reach their nominators were carried long past the ladies by the impetuous tats and had great difficulty in getting them to see the point of the race. Eventually Mr. Stewart again carried off first honours for his nominator. Three half-sections entered for the Lloyd Lindsay Competition, all of whom seemed to find the bottle-smashing part of the business very difficult, and stone after stone fell wide of the mark amid the friendly scoffs of the spectators and the smothered imprecations of the horse-holders. Eventually Mr. Schofield and Mr. Knight secured the five chicks allotted for the event.

No less than eighteen ladies competed in the Egg and Spoon Race, in which Miss Wilkins carrying her fragile burthen with great dexterity and swiftness, carried off the first prize from Mrs. Bulkley by a clear bowl.

A race for native gentlemen's horses, owners up, followed, which was easily won by Mr. Badrudin Tyabji from the five other competitors, in spite of the determined and vigorous horsemanship displayed by his rivals.

The Veterans' Foot Race (120 yards, open to members of the Matheran Gymkhana, over 35 years of age, 1 yard handicap for every year's foreign service), brought out seven members. Mr. Orr with a lead of 35 yards looked like winning, and kept the lead to within a couple of yards of home, when Major Brackenbury coming with a rush completely upset the apparent certainty.

A large field mustered for the Cheroot, Saddling, and Umbrella Race, and with one exception got their fires lighted, and way on very quickly. Mr. Schofield getting round the post first came in an easy winner from Mr. Stewart, who was second; third honours being achieved by the sporting sailor.

A 200 Yards Foot Race for Parsees brought a very pleasant meeting to an end, and Dr. Wilkins and all connected with its organisation deserved the most hearty thanks of all for their exertions.

A RUINED ROMANCE.

For obvious reasons, writes the *Pioneer*, we have no intention of embarking upon a controversy with Mr. J. G. Apcar, to whom it appears Mrs. Grimwood entrusted the task of preparing her Manipur narratives for publication. It is the more easy, however, to refrain, because we must confess to feeling very doubtful about what it is after all that Mr. Apcar wants to prove: but as far as we understand, the substance of his long letter in the *Englishman*, and of the abridgment of it which appeared in the *Pioneer*, is that any version of the Manipur doings which differs from Mrs. Grimwood's must to the extent of the difference be wrong. If this is the case, there is a paragraph in the very issue of the *Englishman* which contained Mr. Apcar's letter that requires his immediate attention. One of the most dramatic touches in the narrative was the description how Captain Butcher in the course of the retreat shot five of the enemy in succession over the prostrate form of Mrs. Grimwood, while he reserved his two last cartridges, one for her and one for himself, as a final alternative to capture. But Captain Butcher on this story coming to his knowledge has telegraphed a flat contradiction of it: and until Mr. Apcar's rhetoric can persuade this gentleman that he really acted as he was said to have done, though he cannot now recall it, Mr. Apcar's claim to possess the only infallible version of what happened at Manipur cannot be held established. That Mr. Grimwood was told by Mr. Gurdon on the 15th March that the Senapati was to be arrested, that he was consulted as to the manner of the arrest, but that he could suggest no plan, are facts capable of proof. Mr. Apcar denies them, and as the defender of Mr. Grimwood's memory warns others not to believe them. The natural result will be that when the real story has prevailed people will feel that Mr. Grimwood's reputation has somehow suffered. But who has blamed him: and how does his foreknowledge of the arrest put him in the wrong? Surely this is another case of "Save me from my friends."

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Siam, Captain H. T. Weighell, will sail to-day for London, Marseilles and Brindisi, with the Europe mails and the following passengers:—

FOR LONDON.

Mr and Mrs Ashdown and family	Miss Scott
Mr Swift	Mr Horne
Mr Lomas	Mr Coles
Mr Kidd	Mr T A Bulkley
Mr J McCall	Col and Mrs Brown

FOR MARSEILLES.

Dr and Mrs Benson	Mrs Wright
Mr Keen	Mr Rowlandson
Mr E A Gamble	Mr Leach
Mr Denchars	Major and Mrs Dobbs
Miss Macpherson	Mr J C Runington
Mrs Read	Mr S Sunon
Mrs Rowlandson	

FOR BRINDISI.

H H Prince Christian Victor	Col Ternan
Mr McLachlan Slater	Mr Hetherington

The following passages are engaged:—

Per s. s. Bokhara, 5th June.

FOR LONDON.—Mr W T Matchin, Mr Payne, Col and Mrs Rennick and child, Mr Thienne, Mr R T Denne, Mr and Mrs Hardcastle, Miss Belcher, Mr Macaslay, and Mr Sinclair.

FOR BRINDISI.—Mr Bonham Carter and Col Elles.

Mr. C. T. Burke, B.E., M. Inst. C.E., has been appointed, on return from leave, to act as Under Secretary to Government, Public Works Department. Mr. W. H. Le Quesne to revert to his appointment as Executive Engineer, Nira Canal.

It is stated that Mr. Horace Bell, Consulting Engineer for Railways to the Government of India, proceeds home next month on three months' leave; and that Lieutenant-Colonel J. A. Little, Deputy Consulting Engineer, will act for him during his absence.

NOTES FROM NAGPUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPUR, MAY 26.

During the past week the heat has been intense and three deaths from sunstroke occurred at Nagpur last Thursday. Others are reputed to have occurred at Kamptee and elsewhere. It is earnestly hoped that the monsoon will come to our speedy relief. We envy those of the administrative staff who are located with the Chief Commissioner on the breezy heights of Pachmarhi, from whence they will descend only after the rains have well set in, and the atmosphere of Nagpur has become cool and refreshing. The Chief Secretary, Mr. F. C. Anderson, with his camp office, is with Mr. MacDonnell, at Pachmarhi, while the ordinary duties of the Secretariat at Nagpur are conducted by the two able junior Secretaries, Messrs. H. M. Laurie and C. E. B. Critchley. The former, Mr. Laurie, left for Pachmarhi on the 23rd for some special reason, and Mr. Critchley just now is in sole charge of the Civil Secretariat. According to all accounts the work of the Secretariat has, within the last few years, greatly increased in all its branches, including the Government Press; and a strengthening of the administration staff may ere long be found absolutely necessary.

Some time back I referred to the substantial dispensary that had been erected in the Sudder Bazaar, and I have now to record that another dispensary is being constructed in the Seetabuldee Bazaars to meet the wants of that thickly-populated locality. The funds for this structure (Rs. 8,000 or Rs. 9,000) have been furnished by Mr. Balkrishna Booty, Rai Bahadur, one of the wealthy bankers of Nagpur. I understand that the structure will be finished by the time the Chief Commissioner returns to the head-quarters some time in July, when Mr. MacDonnell will be asked to open it in due form.

To-day's *Central Provinces Gazette* contains the offer of a reward of Rs. 300 to any one who will kill a man-eating tiger which is playing havoc with human lives in the Raipore District. No shooting fees will be demanded on this occasion, and the Deputy Commissioner will afford every information and help to any one desiring to hunt down this formidable brute. By all accounts tigers are on the increase in the Central Provinces—our well-known shikaree, Captain Silver, Adjutant of the B. N. Railway Volunteers, shot two of them within the past fornight, and two panthers were also bagged by some other sportsmen in the jungles of Dongargarh. In the Hoshangabad District also, tigers and wolves have much increased and special rewards have been offered by Government for their destruction. I understand that the increase of the larger carnivora in these Provinces are attributed to two causes—first to the stricter conservation of the forests by the Forest Department, and, secondly, to the paucity of getlemen shikarees, owing to the increased work demanded in these days from public officers—which is about double what it was, say, twenty years ago, and affords them no leisure for shikaring. A remark made a few years back by a high official that the Central Provinces was the hardest worked and worse paid province in India, is I think quite correct.

In many matters Nagpur keeps well to the front, as, for instance, in public gardens, steam-rollers, and waterworks; but in other matters it lags a century behind the times, and one of these is the disreputable condition of the carriages which ply for hire. When a gentleman from Bombay or elsewhere visits Nagpur for the first time and alights at the railway station here, he sees in the station yard a host of nondescript conveyances waiting for hire; tongas with bullocks are among the first class;—a Jehu, clothed in sunbeams and a waist cloth, politely advances and makes a salaam worthy of the Court of the Great Mogul, and invites your patronage of his trap; one glance at the discoloured top, the glaring red body, the cotton-covered cushions stained with patches of grease, dirt, and perhaps a little of betel juice, and the miserable animals in front, creates a feeling of disgust. But looking around and finding nothing better within sight, you reluctantly enter. Jehu jumps upon his perch, flourishes a short thick bamboo over the hungry ribs of the weary cattle, and with sundry imprecations on bovine ancestry sets the rattling concern agoing! The one horse concern is considerably worse than the bullock tonga, and can be had at a much cheaper rate, but these are rarely used by any except the poorest natives who can pay the one anna for a ride to the city, a mile distant. An improvement in the condition of carriages may be expected before long—for, by a recent Notification in the *Gazette*, the provisions of Act XI. of 1889 have been extended to the Nagpur Municipality; and the steady application of the rules of this Act will no doubt prevent the use of animals with sore backs, bruised knees, and galled necks, which are only too common a sight just now.

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY PARADE.

Saturday, the 30th instant, being the day selected for the celebration of the Birthday of her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress, the troops in garrison will parade on the General Parade Ground at 6-45 a.m. on that day to fire a salute and *feu-de-joie*. The formation of the troops will be in line facing west at half intervals. The Royal Artillery will be on the right. A battery in action with 9-pounder guns drawn from the Arsenal, the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, Marine Battalion, and 5th Bombay Light Infantry. The bands will be massed. The dress worn by the troops on the occasion will be review order (summer clothing). The Ordnance Office has been authorised to issue the necessary ammunition to the Officer Commanding the Royal Artillery for an Imperial Salute, also three rounds of blank ammunition per rifle and carbine will be issued to the Royal Artillery and Infantry.

THE CLOCK TOWER TRAGEDY.

A Bombay mathematician has gone over the calculations given in evidence at the inquiry into the Rajabai fatality by Mr. Rienzi Walton, the Municipal Executive Engineer, and he has arrived at a somewhat different conclusion. He has worked on the supposition that a body having 5½ square feet surface, with a weight of 120lbs., is falling horizontally from a height of 185 feet. The time it would occupy in falling, he says, would be 3 2-3 seconds; Mr. Walton gives it 3 3-4 seconds. The maximum wind pressure at the end of the fall would be 20½ pounds, whilst Mr. Walton gives it during the last quarter of the fall at 24lb. per square foot. Mr. Walton's statement, this gentleman considers, regarding the pressure such a body would exert on reaching the ground, 185,000lb., is misleading. The fact is that if one of the bodies had fallen on a board supported by springs, strong enough to carry a locomotive and its tender weighing 60 tons, it would have compressed it to the extent of four inches, or exactly as much as if the engine and tender had been placed upon the board. This last calculation is very easy. The work done in compressing the springs is $\frac{1}{2} \times$ weight $\times$ bend of springs, that must be equal to the work concentrated in the falling body, or 120lb. $\times$ 185 feet $= 22{,}200$ feet-lb. weight $= \frac{2 \times 22{,}200}{\text{bend } 1\text{-}3} = 133{,}200$ lb., or about 60 tons.

Alarming rumours have reached England that President Kruger had found himself unable to check the Boer trek across the Limpoo river, which he told the Governor, Sir Henry Loch, he had damped. A story is current that he has not succeeded in doing this, and that the trek would number twenty thousand persons. In reply to questions in Parliament it is stated that the Government has received no information on the matter.

It is not many days since a mysterious and terrible explosion occurred at Rome, the details of which were received by last mail. There is news this week of a great fire in the Carabineer barracks, by which the granary and forage stores have been destroyed. It is believed to be the work and outcome of the Socialist demonstrations the following week. Frightened horses rushing along the Tiber added to the excitement, and so much alarm was caused to the Vatican, where it was feared that a riot had broken out, that the Swiss Guard was called out, and passed the night under arms.

The following story of a big railway man's wit will probably be new to most people:—Sixteen years ago Mr. Jay Gould's safe was broken open by burglars, who stole therefrom many shares in a certain road of which he was a director. Mr. Jay Gould, being betimes informed of the robbery, rose to the occasion. He ordered an assessment of 10 dollars a share to be at once notified. Yankee rails are curious things, and no sooner was Mr. Jay Gould's order made known, than prices dropped, and the stolen shares became unsaleable. The enterprising burglars found the proceeds of their enterprise converted into waste-paper.

MILITARY NEWS.

Lieutenant C. E. G. Blunt, Leinster Regiment, remains at home on sick leave to 27th October next.

Captain W. B. Piers, Indian Staff Corps, has been permitted by the Secretary of State to return to duty.

Second-Lieutenant J. H. Furneaux, Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps, has been appointed Lieutenant.

Sub-Conductor J. Froggart, Ordnance Department, has been granted five months' extension of leave, on medical certificate.

5th Punjab Infantry.—Lieutenant G. F. R. Forbes, from 30th Madras Infantry, to be officiating Wing Officer, on probation.

Colonel J. M. Madden, Cantonment Magistrate, Ahmedabad, has been allowed furlough in Europe for one year, on private affairs.

Surgeon-Major W. P. Carson, 1st Bombay Grenadiers, has been appointed to the medical charge of the Baroda Residency, in addition to his own duties.

Conductor A. Holmes, Commissariat Transport Department, Bombay, has been permitted to retire from the service, with effect from 1st May last.

Surgeon-Major S. M. Salaman, M. D., Indian Medical Service, Superintendent, Yerrowda Jail, has been granted five months' furlough, on private affairs.

Lieutenant C. G. Carnegy, Staff Corps, Wing Officer and Adjutant, 21st Bombay Infantry, has been granted leave for nine months to proceed out of India, on private affairs.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. M. Browne, General List, Bombay Infantry, Commandant, 12th Bombay Infantry, has been granted leave to proceed out of India for one year, on medical certificate.

Captain J. C. A. Anstice, 2nd Dragoon Guards, has been granted six months' leave to England, on private affairs, and Surgeon Major A. S. Reid, Indian Medical Service, six months' leave to Simla, on medical certificate.

The following postings have been ordered:—To 1st Battalions.—Captain J. L. Lock, Lieutenant R. H. Grey, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, and Quartermaster H. C. Cumber, East Kent Regiment. To 2nd Battalions.—Captain D. D. Brogden and Lieutenant C. McM. Davis, Royal Sussex Regiment.

A correspondent writes to a contemporary:—"The Range-finder of the future has (probably) at last been discovered. A retired officer of the Indian Educational Department has just forwarded to the War Office a description of a Range-finder of his invention, which, for portability and simplicity, has no equal. This new instrument is as portable as the Elcho Rauge-finder, without the inutility of the latter for use over rough ground."

Colonel G. C. Hogg, Bombay Cavalry, Deputy Quarter Master General, has been appointed Quarter Master General, Bombay Army, with the local rank of Brigadier-General, in succession to Brigadier-General F. J. S. Adam, whose tenure of appointment is expired, and Colonel G. Carrington, 1st Battalion Worcestershire Regiment, has been appointed Deputy Quarter Master General, Bombay Army, vice Brigadier General G. C. Hogg.

The following appointments have been sanctioned:—11th Bengal Lancers.—Lieutenant H. Coope-Smith, from 11th Bengal Infantry, to be officiating Squadron Officer. 6th Bengal Infantry.—Captain G. H. Billings, 11th Bengal Infantry, to be officiating Wing Commander. 31st Punjab Infantry.—Lieutenant E. B. Morton, from 30th Punjab Infantry, to be Wing Officer. 34th Pioneers.—Captain M'C. Cooke-Collis, from Corps of Guides, to be Wing Commander. 2-1 Gurkhas.—Lieutenant W. C. Anderson, from 14th Sikhs, to be officiating Wing Officer, on probation.

Lieutenant W. T. Vincent, Indian Staff Corps, has been granted five months' extension of leave, on medical certificate; Lieutenant R. de Virines de Ponthieu, Indian Staff Corps, has been granted extension of leave to 31st October, 1891, on private affairs; Sub-Conductor J. W. Marquis, Ordnance Department, has been granted one hundred and eighty-three days' extension of leave, on medical certificate; and Assistant Apothecary J. B. Farrell, Subordinate Medical Department, has been granted two months' extension of leave, on medical certificate.

ABKARI FARMING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Once upon a time a clergyman was preaching to his congregation, when one of them rose and asked him why he deviated from his own preaching when he counselled others to follow it. The reverend gentleman thereupon replied: "Do as I tell you, but don't do as I do." The same sort of policy is pursued by our Indian Government in the Abkari case. They admonish the Native States not to follow the system of farming out leases as it gave great encouragement to corruption and bribery, and led the farmers to squeeze the people for their own benefit. This act of oppression was well known to the Indian Government who, in consequence, from time to time, persuaded the Native Princes to get rid of the farming system. One instance of it exists in the message sought by the Indian Government on the 1st of August, 1884, from the Maharajah of Cashmir. The message, among others, contains the following observations:—"In the opinion of the Governor-General in Council those measures are: the introduction of a reasonably light assessment of land revenue; the cessation of state monopolies; the revision of existing taxes and dues, specially transit dues and numerous taxes upon trades and professions; the abolition of the system of farming the revenue, wherever this system is in force." In this way the Indian Government suggested to the Maharajah of Cashmir to abolish the farming system from every part of his dominion. Now, in what light will the Native States view the Paramount Power when they know that it itself acts contrariwise to its own deliberate judgment? Will they not set forth those very reasons which the Indian Government urge in opposition to the public hue and cry, in defence of the Abkari farming system? In that case the preacher's counsel stands confirmed, "Don't do as we do, but do as we tell you.—Yours, &c.,

P. B. DANTRA.

THE COORLA MILLS.

The following circular has been issued to the shareholders of the Coorla Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited:—

Gentlemen,—You are aware that the directors of the above company called a meeting some time ago to approve of the nomination of Mr. P. A. Hormarjee as Agent of the above company on a remuneration of 10 per cent. on profit with a fixed minimum. This meeting was not held for reasons with which you are already acquainted. The directors will, however, be very glad to receive any expression of your opinion on the subject on the enclosed form which please return before the 1st June next.

The directors will understand, if you fail to record your assent or dissent, that you approve of the principle of remuneration above expressed.

The directors think it proper to inform you that Mr. P. A. Hormarjee is quite willing to withdraw his offer to accept the Agency if the directors or the shareholders should so desire.—I have, &c.,

G. REIFFERSCHEID,
Acting Secretary.

Bombay, 27th May.

Information has been received that Mr. Craik, the Traffic Manager of the Southern Mahratta Railway, who went home on 12 months' furlough in December last, has resigned his appointment and accepted another on a railway in the Argentine Republic. It is not known yet who will be appointed in his place, but it is presumed that the gentleman who is now officiating as Traffic Manager will be confirmed in the appointment.

The Bangalore Residency objects to the Municipality of the civil and military station calling itself a municipal "board," and has told it that it has no authority to use the term. The Municipality is not, according to the Residency, a "board," but a "committee."

Mr. A. Hill, F. C. H., will act as Executive Engineer, Belgaum, during the absence of Colonel Cruickshank.

The German East Africa Company is resolved to advance four million marks to construct a railway from Tanga to Usambara. Mr. Stanley suggests that East Africa, from Kikuhya to Lake Victoria, is suitable for colonisation by expelled Jews from Russia and would prove a second Canaan.

An amicable settlement of the Calcutta mosque dispute has been arrived at, the land having been acquired by a Mahomedan gentleman for Rs. 4,000. The first proposal was that it should be bought by subscription on behalf of the community, but it has passed into the hands of a single proprietor.

The revised Royal Warrant, dated April 6th, regulates the pay, appointments, and promotions in the army, and also the pensions and other non-effective payments.

STOLEN MONEY AND MYSTERIOUS LETTERS.

At the Esplanade Police Courts yesterday, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Briscoe of the A Division, brought up Eduardo Battaglia, aged 30, an Italian by birth and described as a bookbinder, charged with the theft of Rs. 1,800 in currency notes, on April 28 from a brother Italian, named Cavaliere del Tufo, who resided at the time in a boarding-house, at Military Square, Fort. M. Pescio, the Italian Vice-Consul, acted as interpreter.

Cavalier del Tufo deposed that he was a photographer and had opened a studio in Forbes Street. Witness said he and the accused came to Bombay from Suez. He had about Rs. 1,800 in notes. A portion of this money was given to witness in one of the banks in Bombay, and the rest he had with him. The bank gave him £120 at an exchange of Rs. 14 per pound. One of the notes was for a thousand rupees, one or two for Rs. 50, and the other for Rs. 100. This money was kept in a trunk, in his bedroom in a boarding-house at Military Square. The accused lived in the same house, but in a different room. About four or five days after receiving the money witness said he missed it. On going to bed at night the trunk was closed, but on the following morning the trunk was found broken open and the money missing. Witness then communicated with the police and reported his loss. The accused was interrogated about witness's loss, but said he had no knowledge of it. Receiving certain information subsequently through the Chartered Mercantile Bank witness again communicated with the police, who afterwards gave him information about certain letters. Witness said the accused told him the money was to be found in some letters addressed to post offices in India. Witness could not say whether the letters addressed to Joseph Morow and Leon Morow, Calcutta, were in the handwriting of the accused or others addressed to Colombo. In reply to Inspector Briscoe complainant answered the money was kept in a small card-box, pieces of which were picked up in the street, and shown to him. The names of Leon and Jose Morow, Calcutta, and those at Colombo, were given to witness by the accused on a piece of paper, saying the money would be found at those addresses.

Witness declined cross-examination.

Anna Fieldmann, a boarding-house keeper in Military Square, deposed that the accused boarded in her rooms, about two months ago. Witness said she heard the complainant state one morning that he had lost his money about two or three on that morning. Witness heard some noise as if somebody was knocking. She slept in the dining-room, and noticed the accused go into his room, but was ignorant from whence he came.

Accused declined cross-examination.

The accused, in defence, said he was ready to swear that he did not leave his room that night. He never entered the complainant's room and did not know where he kept his money. The following morning after hearing of the loss of the money, he found a piece of paper downstairs on which was written:—"Dear Sir,—Your money is to be found in such and such letters bearing such and such addresses." This was shown to the complainant, which induced the complainant and himself to think it a joke. The same evening the complainant thought this information might not be a joke, but the truth, and actuated him to go to the police. Accused said he had not seen the complainant since Friday, as he went to live in Forbes Street. What the lady witness had said was not true. The complainant did not miss the notes till the following morning. On the previous night, from seven o'clock till half-past eight or nine, the house was left alone in the charge of the boy. The first to enter the house after that was the lady. As the lady gave information on the morning when the police were making enquiries, the accused said he was suspected, when he allowed some persons to search his things, with the result that they found nothing. After two or three days, the accused found the letter giving the information, and handed it over to the complainant, with whom he had always been a good friend, and who promised to give him some money and take him to work in his studio.

The prisoner was not admitted to bail, and was remanded to custody till the 2nd proximo, when the case will be proceeded with.

WALKING MATCH AT THE COLUMBIA RINK.

Mr. A. Hancock, the champion walker, who of recent years has tried many races and not been beaten, appears to-morrow night, at the Columbia Skating Rink, in a walking competition, for which six men have been selected to meet him. Hancock has had rather a wonderful career as a professional walker. After many minor contests, in which he met with varied success, he entered on the 13th April, 1880, for the 50 Miles Championship and £100 which included the Champion Challenge Cup of the World. That he won in 7 hours 58 minutes 3 seconds against such men as Homes, Hilbert, Parkins, Thatcher, and Owen. On 25th February, 1882, he was challenged by Thatcher to again contest for the 50 Miles Champion Cup and £100 a side when he again defeated Thatcher. On the 10th of January, 1883, W. Howes challenged the champion for the same cup. The race came off at the Marble Rink, Clapham Road, London, when Hancock, victor for the third time in succession, claimed the cup as his own. On March 13 of the same year he entered on another severe trial match of 50 miles against some of the best athletes, and carried off first honours once more. He was by this time proved to be a walker of remarkable staying powers, and he was now challenged to a race in which his speed would be tested. Raby and Perkins entered against him for the hour's championship, which was fixed to come off on the Prince of Wales' ground, Bow, on 8th March, 1884. That also he won easily. Raby again challenged him Three months later to try for the three-hours' Championship. They met on the Queen's ground Sheffield, when Hancock again proved himself the better man. After that he was allowed to rest in peace for some time, nobody caring to toe the line with him, so in search of fresh conquests in pastures new he took a trip to Australia. There Raynon met him to contest the 50 Mile Championship and a prize of a purse of 170 sovereigns. That Hancock won in 8 hours 15 minutes. From there he journeyed to New Zealand, where after winning the fifty miles contest again, he was challenged by Scott, the New Zealand champion, for £200 a side, and the Championship of New Zealand. This was a stiff and exciting contest, but Hancock again won by 85 yards in 8 hours 4 minutes, and 32 seconds. Sailing next to Africa he found his fame had reached there before him and he could not get any one to face him on level terms. At last he got Sutherland to meet him in a fifty miles contest, with a concession of 3½ miles. But Hancock could have given him almost double that distance of a start, for he caught up his man within 27 miles. After that he was always successful, and many noted walkers rather than risk having their colours lowered declined to meet him. The appearance of such a famous pedestrian therefore ought to prove a strong attraction at the Rink to-morrow night.

The directors of the Umballa Bank, Limited, inform us that a plaint has been filed in the High Court, Calcutta, against Mr. Shirley Tremearne, editor of *Capital*, for defamation, claiming heavy damages.

The Queen's nominees as Governors of the Imperial Institute are Lord Fife, Lord Salisbury, Lord Rosebery, Lord Herschell, Lord Carrington, Baron Rothschild, Baron Thring, Sir Lyon Playfair, Mr. James Burne, and Mr. Strachey. The six Governors nominated by the Prince of Wales are Mr. John Morley, Mr. Henry Fowler, Mr. Thomas Burt, Mr. Augustus Gadesden, Mr. John Holtains, and Mr. William Lidderdale.

The Indian salt revenue for the year 1890-91 was Rs. 7,99,14,000, being the highest obtained during the past four years, when the revenues stood at Rs. 6,37,16,000 in 1887-88; Rs. 7,58,82,000 in 1888-89; and 7,93,06,000 in 1889-90. According to presidencies and provinces, Bengal contributed in 1890-91, Rs. 2,45,56,000; Northern India, Rs. 1,80,02,000; Madras, Rs. 1,98,09,000; Bombay, Rs. 1,53,69,000; Burma, Rs. 15,88,000.

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending May 26 was 461, giving a death-rate of 27·53 per annum per thousand, as against 19·44 in the corresponding period of last year, and 27·97, the average over the past five years. Of the total number 126 died from fevers; 4, small-pox; 60, phthisis; 21, measles; 1, cholera, 3, leprosy; 47, diseases of the nervous system; 72, affections of the respiratory organs; 16, diarrhœa; 9, dysentery; 32, stillborn; 28, old age and debility; 8, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Buddhist or Jain, 19; Brahmin, 20; Bhattia, 8; Hindu of other caste, 212; Hindu outcaste, 52; Musalman, 111; Parsee, 22; Native Christian, 12; Eurasian, 1; European, 3; Negro-African 1. The total number of births was 261 against 241 in the corresponding period of last year, and 276, the average over the past five years.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

An adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. George Cotton presiding, and there were also present:—Messrs. Anandrao Narayen Vasudeo, Bhagwandas Narotumdas, Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Serwai, E. B. Carroll, Cowasjee Hormusjee, Cowasjee Pestonjee, Darashah Ratanjee Chichgar, Dinshah Eduljee Wacha, Eknath Raghunath Khote, Fazulbhai Jumabhai Lalji, the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Messrs. Framji Dorabji Divecha, Grattan Geary, Govardhandas Khatao Makanjee, Jugmohandas Vandrawandas, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., C.I.E., Messrs. Jamshedjee Pallonjee Kapadia, Jaya Karadi Lingu, Kaikhosro Nowrojee Kabraji, K. M. Shroff, Brigade-Surgeon G. A. Maconachie, Messrs. Mulji Bhawanidas Barbhaya, Muncherjee C. Murzban, Naoroji Beiramji Suntook, S. A. Nathan, Purshotumdas Mungaldas Nathubhoy, Tribhowandas Varjiwandas, Dr. Accacio Gabriel Viegas, and Colonel W. H. Wilson.

TROUBLE ABOUT A TRAMWAY SHED.

A letter No. 1797, dated April 22, 1891, was received from the Commissioner reporting with reference to the Corporation's Resolution No. 857, dated 20th idem, on the subject of the shed erected by the Tramway Company on the footpath, near Bazaar Gate Garden.

The Commissioner in that document stated:

"When the subject came again before the Corporation this month, my speech was spoken of as a 'confession' and an 'admission that I had been wrong.' To this interpretation I, on the spot, absolutely denied correctness, but it was persisted in in spite of my denial. It must now be clear to the Corporation that, so far from my admitting that I have either exceeded my powers or acted with the slightest disloyalty to them, my sole wish has been to make sure what their wishes really were before acting on them, and, in order to do so, I have exercised the discretion which my position not only justifies but demands that I should exercise. To make the case complete, however, I have still to refer to one important point. It is true that in directing the Tramway Company to move their shed from the foot-path, I have directed them to transfer it to the roadway close by. This has been spoken of with considerable bitterness as an evasion of the wishes of the Corporation. I have been, however, and until I receive evidence in a Resolution of the Corporation to the contrary, I shall continue to be of opinion that it is nothing of the sort. From the first moment when this matter was debated, the gravamen of objection has been that the shed was on the *footpath*. Mr. Wacha's Resolution of last month, which I have quoted, distinctly takes this ground; and from first to last not one word has been said to indicate any objection to such a structure on a roadway, provided, of course, that it is no obstruction to traffic. On this point I am clear that no impartial person can, after examination of the spot and making himself familiar with its circumstances, fail to agree with me that the shed where it now stands causes not the slightest obstruction. I have consulted the Commissioner of Police to whom, among his other functions, the duty of regulating traffic appert

an obstruction on the road, yet they were so useful that they were sanctioned in the busy thoroughfare, which was not nearly so wide in proportion to the traffic as the road where the Tramway shed was erected. If the Tramway Company is a nuisance it was the fault of the Corporation that it is allowed in the streets at all. The company contributes to the public convenience and on the score the Corporation has seen its way to lease a certain part of their roads to them. It was not becoming in the Corporation to throw the blame on the Company which, on the whole he believed, served a large a number of the poorer citizens well. It was unfortunate to raise the false issue that this was a question between the poor and the rich, because everybody knew the Tramway Company administered to the poorer portion of the people rather than the rich. He could understand why objection was taken to the stables being placed on the footpath as it looked untidy and awkward, but seeing that the Company must have a number of horses in readiness for the purpose of relays it was just as well that they should be placed in a small compass as at present, and sheltered from the inclement weather in a part of the thoroughfare where they did not offer an obstruction. They had heard from the Commissioner that there was no obstruction to which he could object in what was now being done, and if the Police Commissioner is satisfied he did not know why they should go out of their way to remove it. It was only a monthly lease and if at any time it did constitute an obstruction it could be removed in thirty days.

Dr. Viegas opposed the motion on the ground that it was wrong in principle to allow any obstruction on a road or footpath. He did not think the Tramway Company, however powerful or rich it might be, should be allowed to have stables in that place.

Dr. Balchandra said that at the time he suggested to Mr. Wacha that it would be advisable for him to withdraw his motion, he thoroughly believed that the Commissioner would give orders for the removal of the shed. To his utter amazement he found that the shed had practically never been removed, and he did not consider the spirit of the Corporation's resolution had been carried out. He would, therefore, vote against the resolution.

Mr. Kabrajee also considered that the question resolved itself into one of principle. He admitted that he had modified his views on the matter of the question of whether the shed was a nuisance. There had been an initial mistake in calling it a stable, for it was simply a shed where horses were kept and fed and not during the night; it was only a shed to protect relays of horses against the sun and inclement weather. The place where it was erected was simply a carriage-stand, and the whole of the public road was occupied by hack carriages, Municipal water-carts, Municipal dust-bins, and such other necessary nuisances. He considered, therefore, that the sanction ought to be granted.

Mr. Eknath Khote said the shed was a great nuisance and obstruction to the traffic, and it was the duty of the Corporation to see that it was removed.

Mr. Jamsetjee Kapadia said before he spoke on the subject, he should like to say one word to Colonel Wilson. He should like to point out that the roads did not belong to the Commissioner of Police, but to the Municipality and the public.

The Commissioner, interposing, remarked that the police were responsible for regulating the traffic in the roads.

Mr. Kapadia, continuing, observed that if people wanted to go along a certain road the Commissioner of Police could not stop them. He remembered in the time of Napoleon—(laughter)—a man wanted to go through a street in Paris which was closed to traffic and in charge of the police, but on his insisting on his right to pass, the police had to acknowledge that the street was not theirs and they could not prevent him. (Laughter.) A very great deal had been made out of the matter contained in Mr. Wacha's motion, but in his opinion such things should be dealt with by the Municipal Commissioner. They, the Corporation, were only a deliberative body and should not go into such matters. It would look very childish if they went on interfering in all these small affairs, and it did not become the sense and dignity of the Corporation to waste time in dealing with such trivial matters.

Mr. Suntook: I beg to ask Mr. Kabrajee to define the word nuisance. (Laughter.)

The President: You cannot ask such a question.

The motion was then put to the vote and carried, 14 votes being recorded for, and 12 against it.

Mr. Wacha then moved "that the Corporation being of opinion that the authority vested by law in the Commissioner to lease immovable property is not conducive to public interests, so far as it extends to public roads and footpaths, and it is desirable that the President be requested address to the Government with a view of either withdrawing or modifying such authority." In the course of his remarks Mr. Wacha said he thought the power which at present vested in the Commissioner was a dangerous one, and they should deprive him of it.

The Commissioner: How are the Corporation going to do it?

Mr. Wacha: Of course, it is in the hands of the Corporation to go to Government and ask to have the Act amended.

Mr. Kapadia: How can the Corporation do so?

Mr. Wacha: Don't talk nonsense, Mr. Kapadia.

Mr. Kapadia: He seems to be getting very personal. (Laughter.)

Mr. Wacha, proceeding, said, having regard to what had taken place, his motion might not be carried, but he could assure the members that if something was not done, they might in the future find to their bitter disappointment that things were being done which neither the public nor themselves would like.

Mr. Tribhowandas Varjiwandas seconded the motion.

Mr. Kapadia pointed out that Mr. Wacha was not a member of the Corporation when the new Act was thoroughly considered, and he might say for his information that Major Selby, who took a great interest in the matter and who was always opposing the powers possessed by the Commissioner, had even said that it was necessary that the Commissioner should be given certain powers. He (Mr. Kapadia) adhered to Major Selby's views. They could not be always changing their laws. The Act had only been in force a short time, comparatively speaking, and in his opinion it ought to be given a thoroughly practical trial before they went to Government and asked that it should be amended in this, that, and the other direction. It would look very childish on their part to go now to the Governor's Council and make such a request.

The Commissioner said there was a great deal in what had been stated by Mr. Kapadia. To go to Government and ask them to amend an Act passed only three years ago, was a serious matter, and such an application should only be made under serious circumstances and if they had a serious case to support it. What case had they before them at present? The Corporation was asked to apply to Government to put the machinery of the Legislative Council in motion, simply because Mr. Wacha had a spite against the Tramway Company—that was the A B C of the whole affair.

Mr. Wacha: That is not so.

The Commissioner: I say, judging from your speech on the last motion, you seemed to be clearly actuated, partly through spite against me, and partly through spite against the Tramway Company. That is what I inferred, and what I think most of the members present must have inferred. That is the only ground the Corporation can give to Government for asking them to amend the Act.

The Commissioner, continuing his observations, said he would withdraw the word "spite," although Mr. Wacha had used some strong words in regard to him, for it expressed more than he wanted to convey. He would rather say that they were to apply for an amendment of the Act simply because Mr. Wacha had been made angry over the Tramway Company's shed.

Mr. Wacha was about to speak again, but the President said: I must really ask you to refrain from speaking while the Commissioner is addressing the meeting.

Mr. Wacha: You must ask him to be in order.

The President: He is in order.

Mr. Wacha: He is not in order. (Cries of "Order, order.")

The President: Will you please sit down, Mr. Wacha.

The Commissioner, continuing, said Mr. Wacha had twice accused him of deliberately suppressing the truth, but still he (the Commissioner) would withdraw the word "spite" and content himself by saying that he thought Mr. Wacha had lost his temper a little. When he said that Mr. Wacha had been made angry, he did not think he was saying more than was necessary to meet the case. On the subject of the desirability of power to temporarily lease immovable property, he pointed out that there were on many of the footpaths in the city, police chowkies, and he was in correspondence with the Commissioner of Police as to their existence. Some of them would have to be removed, but in other cases, he would have to ask for their retention. Supposing the Commissioner had not got power to permit the Police Commissioner to utilise the ground for the chowkies, the result would be that the chowkies would have been swept away; there would been no accommodation for the police, and consequently the police force of the city would be paralysed. There could be no stronger illustration as to the necessity of the Commissioner possessing such temporary powers as were in question, and he apprehended that Government was nearly certain to be of the same opinion. Putting out of consideration all imputations as to motives, all personalties, all hard nouns and hard adjectives, and withdrawing everything he had said against Mr. Wacha, and assuming that Mr Wacha had said nothing about him, he would ask them, what case they had to justify them in going to Government and asking for an amendment of the Act? Was there any evidence before the Corporation that the Commissioner had abused his powers or was likely to abuse them? There had been a misunderstanding in the present matter, and he regretted it. He never intended to remove the tramway shed entirely; he only meant to remove it from the footpath; and that was what he had done.

Khan Bahadur Murzban thought that the power in question should be retained in the hands of the Corporations; but he did not think the present was an opportune occasion to go to Government and ask to have the Act amended. He had no doubt that as they progressed, they would find many things in the Act that called for alteration, and therefore he proposed as an amendment, that the consideration of the subject should be deferred until the general question of the amendment of the Act was considered by the Corporation.

Mr. Suntook seconded the amendment.

Mr. Kabrajee stated that by reason of possessing the powers referred to, the Commissioner had saved the Corporation a considerable sum in connection with the building of the Municipal Office.

Dr. Viegas thought an amendment of the Act was absolutely necessary.

Dr. Cowasjee spoke in favour of the Commissioner retaining the power.

Mr. Wacha in reply explained that he did not mean that they should apply to Government at once, but at the earliest opportunity. He also added that he did not say that the present Commissioner would abuse the power vested in him, but it was possible that they might at some future time get a headstrong Commissioner who would do what was not desirable; and to guard against that he thought they should get the Act amended.

The amendment was then adopted by a large majority.

INSURANCE OF THE NEW MUNICIPAL OFFICE.

Mr. M. B. Bharbhaya moved "that, as recommended by the Standing Committee in their resolution No. 1,124, dated 29th April 1891, sanction be given to the grant of Rs. 1,200 to provide for the cost of insuring for one year the New Muncipal Office buildings for rupees nine lakhs, subject to a reduction or proportionate refund in the premium, on the removal of the Novelty Theatre; the amount to be debited to a surplus cash balance."

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee seconded the motion, and it was agreed to.

The business of the ordinary monthly meeting was concluded shortly after five o'clock, and the members separated to meet again on the 8th proximo.

THE MAHOMEDAN AND THE BUNDLE OF CLOTHES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—There are so many improbabilities in the extraordinary story set up by your native contemporary, about the bundle of clothes belonging to the would-be murderers of the unfortunate Parsee ladies, who died at the Rajabai Tower, that, if we believe the statement, we must believe all the improbabilities inherent in it. The story is hard to swallow because of these improbabilities. There is, of course, nothing impossible under the sun, and the incidents described in this new sensation are all so much within the range of possibility, that it may be easy of belief by those who confound possibilities with probabilities, and to whose minds everything is probable, because it is possible. But there are others, and they form the large majority, who would as much, if not more, weigh the probabilities of a case, as they would its possibilities; and I beg you will allow me to note down for their consideration these improbabilities in the story, which is put forth by the Parsee editor.

If we credit the story related to us, we must put our blind and implicit faith in the following objections to it, for we are calmly asked to believe:—

1. That the murderer after participating in one of the most terrible outrages recorded in the history of crime does not fly elsewhere, or hide himself till it is dark.

2. That he goes straight home, his clothes all torn, in a hired victoria, in broad day-light.

3. That he does not destroy, does not even care to destroy, by his own hands, this most positive proof of his horrible crime.

4. That he changes his clothes, and coolly gives away the torn ones to his servant—for what?—not to be destroyed, but to be kept in the basket, the usual receptacle for old clothes, before they are entrusted to the *dhobie* on his next call for washing.

5. That he quietly allows to remain in the pocket of his coat, not only the forty-rupee currency notes, which he had taken with him to the Tower, at Aslaji's written request; but

6. That he also keeps intact in his pocket Aslaji's written note addressed to him, making an appointment at the Tower, for a nefarious purpose.

7. That Aslaji asks for Rs. 40 only; and the supposed murderer, who is reported to be a Mahomedan millionaire, takes with him Rs. 40 only in notes.

8. *That he brings back the money home*, without making it over to Aslaji or to any one else.

9. That neglecting on the one hand, to destroy or to make secure *in a safe place these most conclusive* proofs of his crime [illegible] them, on the other hand, *to remain in the us*[illegible]*ket* for unwashed home-linen, which must be accessible to others *in the house*.

10. That he allows his torn clothes, his forty-rupee notes, and *Aslaji's letter to so remain* in other hands, and in an ordinary place, not for one or two, but for sixteen days, *i.e.*, from the 25th April, the day of the outrage, to the 10th May, the day of the Mahomedan Eed.

11. That he did so out of terror or fright on the first day, when he was alarmed and confused at what had happened, but notwithstanding that he must have recovered from his fright, afterwards he allowed these proofs of his guilt to remain with his servant till the Eed Day.

12. That he did so in spite of his knowledge of wild rumours implicating two Mahomedans in the act, and of his name being talked about from the first day of the occurrence; that he therefore knowingly and deliberately allowed these proofs to remain so long in the hands of his servant.

13. That he confided these secret proofs to the very servant who was occasionally at logger-heads with him, and who knew all his ins and outs.

14. That he thus preserved the proofs against himself at a time when the police visited his house the very next day, and continued to make enquiries for many days afterwards.

15. That the police, who were reported to be in league with the supposed culprits, must have been aware of the whereabouts of these proofs, and that notwithstanding these, the police were so blindly foolish as to allow these proofs to remain in the waste-clothes' basket for so many days.

16. That on the Eed Day, the master and the servant quarrelled among themselves, when the former gave not the slightest heed of the proofs against himself, which would have led him to the gallows, if the latter had divulged them.

17. That the master, a millionaire, refused to pay to such a confidential servant the miserable sum of five rupees on a grand holiday like the Eed, the day for making presents and money offerings.

18. That whilst he was in possession of these proofs, which were matters of life and death to his master, he was such an idiot as to dismiss the servant for the sake of five rupees, without the least thought or fear.

19. That the master not only dismissed his servant, but allowed him to take away with him the torn clothes, and their valuable contents.

20. That the master was so regardless of the head over his shoulders, that he did not even care to see that the servant left the proofs safe and intact on leaving service.

21. That after taking the clothes and their contents with him, the servant does not go to the police or to the parties concerned, and earn an honest reward, but goes straight to his brother, another servant in the employ of another Mahomedan master.

22. That high words ensue between the two brother-servants, which bring the second master of the second servant upon the scene.

23. That although convinced of the vast importance of the strong and material evidence brought by the first servant, the master of his brother does not bring the proofs to the parties concerned, but takes the most extraordinary course of pawning them to a Marwadi in a sealed packet.

24. That even after taking this inexplicable course, he does not communicate his information to the interested persons; but through third parties in a round-about way, seeks an interview with the editor of a Parsee paper and communicates the sensation to him.

Thus the story is so full of improbabilities from beginning to end, that the cautious reader will be slow to believe it in face of so many points to shake it. I am not one of those who believe in the theory of suicide by, or accident to, the deceased girls. I am humbly of opinion, that the unfortunate ladies were victims of an attempted outrage; but to prove this theory, there is no need for sensational and absurd stories. If we accept the story, we must do so with all these absurdities in it, which we are asked to believe, but if we have doubts on only a few of these numerous points, then the fabric of the whole story must fall to the ground.—Yours, &c.,

SCRUTINY.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

HERE is a view of the general question of arresting at a durbar, which we quote from the Madras *Hindu*, a paper which is conspicuous in the native press for the moderation and coolness of its judgments:—

The very idea of arresting at a durbar is not agreeable to our minds. It seems to us to be an insult to the other personages who happen to attend the durbar. What would they say in England if a policeman commissioned to arrest an individual chose for his time the propitious occasion when the said individual was in the act of kissing hands at the Buckingham Palace or Windsor? People went to a durbar to lay their grievances of old, and we believe people now-a-days go there to pay their respects to sovereigns or their representatives, but never, as far as we know, for the purpose of getting themselves arrested. The great historian Gibbon mentions the case of a Persian courtier who was wont to feel on his shoulders for his head to see if it was there, every time he left the royal presence. So precarious was the seat of head upon the shoulders of this favourite of the Shah-in-Shah. We trust that the foolish act at Manipur will not induce people to think that presence at a durbar is attended with any disagreeable consequences to life, limb, or liberty.

THE Bishop of Lahore preached at the evening service in Lahore Cathedral on Sunday and in the course of his sermon made fitting reference to the loss sustained by the Church in the death of Bishop French. At the close of the service the Dead March in Saul was played.

IN the course of last year there was an increase, as compared with 1889, of over a lakh in the number of umbrellas passing the Calcutta Customs. The figures, however, were still below those of 1887 and 1888. It is complained that, although the demand was fairly large, the rapid fluctuations in exchange sent down prices in some instances below actual cost. The trade is still confined almost exclusively to the United Kingdom, the imports from other countries amounting in value to only Rs. 380 as against a total of over seventeen lakhs.

OWING to the appearance of cholera in an epidemic form in the Rangpur District Jail, the prisoners, with the excepison of those of the long-term and dangerous classes, were moved into camp on Sunday last. The spot selected is a comparatively elevated plateau on the left bank of the river Ghagat, two miles from the civil station. It is noteworthy that a great improvement in their general health and spirits has followed the change.

A CEYLON paper writes:—We had a call to-day (19th May) from Mr. W. de Carolis, leather merchant of Kollupitiya, who had a fine black pearl to show us. It was one of the finds in the present fishery, and is valued at from Rs. 750 to Rs. 1,000. It is not a perfect one in shape, though not far out; weighs seven carats, and measures over an inch in circumference. Mr. Carolis had besides half-a dozen small black pearls and two goodly lots of white ones, the proceeds altogether of his investment in oysters. We were curious to see how his experience had worked out. He had sent three of his relatives to the Fishery, and they had bought altogether 64,000 oysters at a cost of some Rs. 1,800. In return they brought him one lot of ordinary pearls—some middle size, many small—valued at Rs. 1,100; another lot valued Rs. 200; and the black pearl, say Rs. 1,000; altogether Rs. 2,300. A poor return this, considering the expenses of the party and the risk attending the sale, if the pearls should be sold at these valuations. Mr. de Carolis intends to send the black pearl to the London market.

COLONEL JOHN ROBERTSON, C. I. E., who is now in England, and who has accepted the Presidentship of the Simla Municipality, will, it is expected, take up the appointment in October. As the present constitution expires at the end of June, there will thus be an interregnum. Probably the Deputy Commissioner will step in and fill up the gap.

THE final report on the wheat crop in Bengal for 1890-91 shows that the weather has proved very unfavourable. Between the 20th and [illegible]th of February there was a copious fall of rain throughout the province, but too late to be of any benefit to the standing crop, which had nearly reached maturity. Just as harvesting commenced, down came heavy rain, accompanied by hailstorms. This was early in March. About 1,460,000 acres were under cultivation, an increase of eighty-one thousand five hundred acres over the prrvious year, but a decrease on the normal of one hundred and sixty-six *thousand acres*. The loss is particularly heavy, being from one-fourth to nearly one-half of what would otherwise have been a good average crop in the districts of Patna, Chumparun, Gya, Mozufferpur, Monghyr, and Murshidabad. In the Sarun, Shahabad, Durbhanga, and Bhaugulpur districts the loss is reported to have varied from one to three annas. Taking the wheat-growing districts as a whole, the injury caused by the March rains and hailstorms may be estimated at from two to four annas. The total outturn is now estimated at about eight million hundredweights.

THE weather in the Punjab generally continues to be of an unusual kind. On Sunday at Lahore it was almost chilly until midday, and again after sunset. The maximum in the shade during the day was only 86; and the temperature of the day was 15 degrees below the normal.

THE Superintendent of Port Blair is evidently one of those who look back with a certain regret to the time

When wild in woods the noble savage ran.

In the last report on the administration of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, we are told of an Andamanese lad, Joseph, who had been in India and Burma for ten years, but went back to his native jungle a couple of years ago. "He is," says the report, "healthy and strong; gets on very well in the jungle, has become entirely an Andamanese, and will, it is hoped, forget the vices which civilisation and the outside world have taught him." This is what Colonel Knollys, who writes on the Zulus in the current issue of *Blackwood*, would call "a puzzling missionary consideration." The chastity of the Zulu woman, Colonel Knollys says, is proverbial—until she puts on petticoats. "One of the first steps attending her conversion is to induce her to put on a petticoat, and with a petticoat she frequently puts on the worst form of female vice." A notable addition to the material for a philosophy of clothes.

THE *Englishman* says:—There is some truth in the contention that the Surma Valley Light Horse have not received the recognition to which they are justly entitled on account of the hard work that fell to their share, their acknowledged enthusiasm, and their exceptional services on more than one occasion. Still the value of the work done by the Light Horse has been abundantly evident from the telegrams published in our columns from day to day and from the testimony of correspondents. Upon them devolved in great part the work of keeping open the communications of the Column, and on one occasion their prompt action prevented what must otherwise have been disastrous explosion. At first only six members of the corps were authorised to proceed with the force, and two troopers, Knowles and Forbes, with three non-commissoned officers, Chamney, Townsend Smith, and Sidney, were detailed for service, under the command of Captain MacLaughlin. Subsequently, however, when it was more fully recognised how largely they would supply the want of regular cavalry, this small force was increased by seventeen—Sergeant-instructor Kearney, Sergeant Balkwill, Corporals High and Mason, and Troopers Constable, Evers, Ferris, Gordon, Ross, Ferrie, Grierson, Steele, Guise, Rowe, Sandeman, Morris, and Rose. As already recorded, Trooper R. Ferris succumbed at Manipur to the disease which had carried off Pioneer Snowden a short time before. This is the one sad event of the enterprise, and it will not soon be forgotten. The Light Horse did their duty in a brave, smart soldierly manner, that won the admiration of their comrades in arms. It may well be claimed for them that they amply fulfilled the hopes of those who knew them best, and who could speak to their special fitness for rough work on the frontier.

COUNT GOBLET D' ALVIELLA, Professor of the History of Religions in the University of Brussels, has finished the course of Hibbert lectures which he has lately been delivering in the Portman Rooms in London, and also in Oxford. His theme was the development of the religious idea in mankind from pre-historic times, which in six discourses he has treated fully and carefully, from the standpoint of an examiner who investigates dispassionately all forms of belief brought before him. Socialism, he admitted, was a force which religion had now to deal with. Science, with its doctrine of the survival of the fittest, and the struggle for existence, seemed unpropitious for this modern movement, with its avowed aim of collective advantage for the race. But even if attainable, the material benefits which Socialism sought, could never satisfy the higher yearnings of mankind, which instinctively sought support in the religious idea. Upon the whole, the march of civilisation was on the side, if not of creeds, at least of faith.

A PROFESSIONAL beautifier of society women in New York, who is reported to be the wife of a burglar convict, had operated upon Mrs. Huntington, the wife of a man possessing ten millions sterling. Quarrelling with her client, who was dissatisfied with the results of the process, the beautifier claimed £400 for services rendered. Mr. Huntington resisted, but, fearing ridicule, eventually paid.

JUDGE BACON, the arbiter on the fit of the dresses of Miss Dorothy Dene and her sisters, is a rather handsome man, and looks young for a judge. He has no wife to grumble at his practical methods of seeing how the collar fits. Judge Bacon presides over two courts—Bloomsbury and Whitechapel—and at the latter he very often has to go through his Bloomsbury experience, but as the fair defendants are not Dorothy Denes, the papers take no notice of the matter.

THE Cape of Good Hope looms large in our vision of Colonial Britain as compared with poor little Newfoundland. But the latter has a population of 200,000, all of our own flesh and blood, while Cape Colony has a white population—as appears by the recent census—of little more than half as many again. There are no "natives" now in Newfoundland, the last of the Micmacs having disappeared long ago, while the large number of aboriginals in Cape Colony has its disadvantages as well as its advantages. The official figures of the Cape census are:—Whites, 377,000; blacks, 848,000; all other coloured races, 299,000; making a total of 1,524,000.

WHEN Mr. Archer and Captain Fulton arrived at Bangkok on the 15th May, as already announced, after dropping down the Mekong in boats from the French post of Dien Bien Phu, on the confines of Tonquin, they were received with much hospitality by the French frontier officers.

CAPTAIN DAVIS, of the Bengal Staff Corps, who has been lying in a critical state at the Colombo General Hospital for some time, died on Saturday night (10th inst). The deceased, it will be remembered, arrived from Calcutta in a Clan steamer on his way to England, about two months ago, but was so ill that he had to come ashore and go to the hospital, where he has been ever since, his decease being prematurely announced about a fortnight ago. The funeral, which was a military one, took place next morning. The band and pipers of the Highlanders were in attendance, while a party of 100 men of the regiment, in command of Captain Ramsay, Lieutenants Walker-Leigh and Macnab, formed the firing party.

"DEATH from coma and syncope, produced by injection of one-seventh of a grain of morphia administered for the purpose of easing neuralgia pains." Such is the verdict of a Sheffield jury after hearing the medical evidence at the inquest on the body of Mrs. Rust, of Upperthrope. It is difficult to see how they could have come to any other conclusion; for Dr. Campbell himself, who injected the morphia, after stating that he "found his patient in an unconscious condition," and that the pupils of her eyes were contracted," added that "he was inclined to think that the morphia was the cause of the unconsciousness." Yet the dose was a very small one—only one-seventh, indeed, of the quantity that is sometimes administered to a healthy person. The unfortunate lady in this case, however, had a weak heart, and was otherwise, it appears, not a healthy person. No censure of Dr. Campbell is involved in the verdict; but the facts of this melancholy case will certainly not encourage sufferers to ask for the application of this now *fashionable* remedy.

"THREE miles of prison cells." Such is the extent of the accommodation for malefactors which, according to the Chaplain's estimate, will disappear when *Millbank Penitentiary* passes from the list of our metropolitan prisons. Mr. Merrick notes among other things that five out of the miserable women who were the victims of the mysterious Whitechapel murderer had been in this establishment, and that one of them was released and received a gift of clothing from him within twenty-four hours of her murder. Another curious fact is that the last of the series of these terrible crimes was the indirect cause of four women finding their way to Millbank. Three of these were acquaintances and near neighbours of the murdered girl. Drink, which appears from the Chaplain's wide experience to be connected with considerably more than one-half of the imprisonments of women of this class, was in this instance again the cause. "They saw," says Mr. Merrick, "all the horrors which were disclosed when the room where the dead woman lay was entered; and what with their 'upset feelings,' as they said, and their being called upon in public-houses to narrate what they had seen, their subsequent presence at Millbank through drink was a result simply inevitable." Mr. Merrick's little volume is just published by Messrs. Ward and Lock under the title of "Work among the Fallen," with an introduction by Archdeacon Farrar.

THE sea-shell described in Walter Savage Landor's "Gebir," which "remembered its august abode" and "murmured as the ocean murmured there," may after all not have been recalling the sad sea waves. The murmur was, perhaps, only a reminiscence of the music of the sands. "Musical sands" have been heard of in a vague way from time to time; but Dr. Carrington Bolton, an American gentleman, had something more definite to communicate at the Royal Society's Conversazione. It was while he was taking a walk on the coast of Massachusetts that he first made their acquaintance. The sounds met his ear at first like the distant bark of a dog. Then there was a sort of "whoop." Two boys were playing near at hand, and the doctor not unnaturally asked them if they could throw any light on the strange sounds? "Oh yes, sir," was the reply, "this is the famous musical beach." Subsequent inquiry led to the discovery of other beaches in the Sandwich Islands which give forth musical sounds audible in still air at a distance of 120 feet, and similar discoveries, according to the lecturer, have been made in many other places. When bottled up the sand will, it is said, retain its musical quality for years. Some, it is stated, on being tapped give forth a sound like the bark of a dog, which, by the way, is not exactly musical. Sea side visitors this summer may amuse themselves by looking out for musical sand. Unfortunately the eye cannot distinguish it from mute sand; but the ear can. When the searcher hears a handful of sand sing or bark like a dog, he may be quite sure that he has lighted on the genuine article.

THE shipwrecked crew of the steamer Skyro from Gibraltar to London, who arrived at Portsmouth, report that on April 26th, when off Gandia, the ship was destroyed by a collision with what appeared to be a stray torpedo. At 1-30 in the afternoon a loud explosion was heard far below the water line. The ship sank in twenty minutes. The crew of 19 hands took to the boats. There were no explosives on board.

JOHN M'GARRY, who was an important witness on the Cronin trial at Chicago, disappeared last November. Nothing was known of his whereabouts until Wednesday (6th inst.) when his body was found floating in the river.

THE DISTRESS AROUND MADRAS.

WRITING from Chingleput the special correspondence of the *Madras Mail* says:—The distress exists, roughly speaking over about a fifth of the entire district, every taluk—of which there are six—being, with the exception of Conjeeveram, more or less affected. The Ponneri taluk and the Trivollur taluk have been selected as the centres of relief operations, and throughout the entire district relief is afforded by an excellent system of organised labour, which divides itself into five distinct heads. First come the D. P. W. irrigation works; second, minor irrigation works; third, clearing of the Buckinghan Canal fourth, employment in the salt factories, and fifth, sanitary works under the charge of the Revenue Officers in connection with the local funds. I shall proceed to deal in detail with these hereafter. In addition to the relief works under the five heads already mentioned the distress is ameliorated by advances under the Land Improvement Act. Many of the small land-holders are pledging their acres to Government for sums ranging from Rs. 50 to Rs. 250, while in some cases as much as Rs. 1,000 have been borrowed. With the money thus obtained the work of well-sinking is proceeding to a very considerable extent, and some idea may be formed of the avidity with which the natives have seized upon this last method of keeping back the foe when I state that no less than Rs. 16,000 have been borrowed on this account in the Chingleput taluq alone. Everyone who is capable of working and who asks for work gets it on the works, and in some cases the wages run as high as three annas a day for adults. But the actual remuneration greatly depends, of course, not only on the capacity of the worker, but also upon his own individual effort as exemplified by results. For those who, from age or infirmity cannot work there is, so far as Chingleput taluk is concerned, the kitchen at Sembakkum, situated about 12 miles on the high road leading from Chingleput to Tiruporur.

To particularise more closely, it may be said that the distress prevails over the whole of the Ponneri taluk, over about a third of the Tiruvallur taluk, a third of the Saidapet taluk, a third of the Chingleput taluk, while the Madurantakum taluk is only slightly affected, and the Conjeevarum taluk, as I have already noted, exempt from the prevailing distress. Saidapet, as might be expected from its close proximity to Madras, struggles along fairly well, and indeed in every taluk there is no doubt that the energy of the officials has tended to keep the scarcity down to a very large extent. The rainfall on Friday and the steady showers on Saturday, which were pretty general over the whole of the taluk, have already put heart into the people; but the hopes raised by the presence of this very welcome moisture seem, at the moment of writing, to be doomed to gloomy disappointment, as the sun is shining gloriously and the clouds fast fading away. If the rain would only continue at danger would be past; but should the rain hold of there is little doubt that Government will find itself face to face with a serious famine problem. It should be understood, however, that up to the present, the distress is to a great extent local, by which I mean that the affected areas are dispersed as it were, or alternated with non-affected areas, and thus it is possible for local emigration to afford a certain measure—a small one perhaps—but still an appreciable measure of relief. I shall now proceed to deal *seriatim* with a brief account of the various relief works commencing with

THE MINOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

These works were originally started in the Chingleput taluk owing to the scarcity of labour and the distress existing in the villages of Allatore, Vengulari, Seriapuchera, and some others; those, however, which I have mentioned presenting the most sharply defined features of deprivation. In Chingleput taluk alone 52 minor irrigation works have been sanctioned, of which no less than 40 are in rapid progress. The labour building sluices, etc., and gives employment to fully 1,500 coolies. The amount which Government has sanctioned for expenditure under this head is Rs. 15,000, of which large portion has already been spent, and after the works now in progress have been completed the remaining 12 will of course be taken in hand. The labourers are paid at the rate of one anna for every cubic yard excavated, and at the rate of 2 pice for trimming and dressing each cubic yard on the slopes, &c. At these rates each adult cooly, male or female, is enabled to earn a maximum of three annas and a minimum of two annas a day, while boys and girls earn from one anna to one anna and a quarter a day. We next come to

THE SANITARY WORKS.

These give employment to about 400 coolies, chiefly Pariahs, who, owing to age or infirmity, have been unable to procure work away from the vicinity of their villages. The works are in full swing in the villages of Illalur, Kattur, Komili, Kalvoy, Panmankattupakkam Edayur, Serudavur and Kayer. There are thus eight sanitary works in progress, and I may mention that the village of Panmankattupakkam is a shrotiem village, or one over which the Government has no revenue rights, so that the works of relief there is purely a matter of grace on the part of the Government. In Saradavur the pariahs were found to be in a most distressed condition and reports having been submitted severally by the Sub-Collector, Mr. W. C. Holmes, and the Tahsildar of the Taluk, Mr. Mahomed Ali Hazari, Mr. Tremenliere, the Collector, and Mr. Clogstoun visited the village, and after seeing the emaciated condition of the population granted them a ration of grain doles for over a month, after which the distress was relieved from the kitchen. The sanitary works were started with the two objects of providing drinking water and creating a field for labour, especially for those coolies who could not proceed to the minor irrigation works. The labourers receive the same rates of pay as on the minor works.

THE D. P. W. WORKS (MAJOR IRRIGATION.)

These give employment to nearly 1,000 coolies in the Chingleput taluk alone. Eight works under this head are in progress, the chief being that in connection with the Manampatty tank, which is being banked up and thoroughly repaired. For this particular work an expenditure of Rs. 8,500 has been sanctioned. The labour rates run a little higher than those of the minor and sanitary works.

An extensive field for labour is to be found on

THE BUCKINGHAM CANAL.

This, running as it does throughout the whole length of the Chingleput taluk, gives employment to 6,000 coolies, whose labours mainly consist in removing silt from the canal bed. So far as the Chingleput taluk is affected the operations extend over a length of 15 miles and the daily wages earned by the coolies is three annas for a man, two annas for a woman, and one anna and a half for a boy or girl. The work here, as indeed in most of the other relief centres, commences at 7 a.m. and finishes at 4 p.m. with an hour's interval in the middle of the day for food. We next come to

THE SALT MANUFACTORIES.

In these about 1,000 coolies are employed in the salt pans. The hours of labour and the wages are about the same as those which obtain on the relief works in connection with the Buckingham Canal. The advances under

THE LAND IMPROVEMENT ACT

Which have been most eagerly accepted by the distressed landholders, from one of the most economical and admirable measures of relief. I have already indicated the extent to which in individual cases loans under this head have been contracted, and when it is remembered that Government is advancing money at 6½ per cent. interest it is easy to understand that such favourable terms stand in no danger of being left without bidders. The Collector of Chingleput has placed a sum of about Rs. 22,500 at the disposal of the Tahsildar of Chingleput, of which, as I have already stated, the greater part has been borrowed. The loans granted represent an interest in 169 wells, of which 165 are in course of construction. This method of relief cuts at least two ways, for it provides both water and labour. In some rare cases the number of coolies employed in constructing a well is as high as 50, in Nanphivaram for instance; while on other wells only 4 or 5 men are employed. The average is perhaps about 7 or 8.

The relief operations are mainly under the superintendence of the Collector, Mr. Tremenliere, the Sub-Collector Mr. W. C. Holmes, and the Tahsildar, Mr. Mahomed Ali Hazari, who are all constantly on the move watching the condition of the distressed population.

AFFAIRS AT SEMBAKKUM.

The same correspondent continues In:—travelling through Chingleput one becomes conscious of a good many things which, so to speak, are deficient in the landscape. There is plenty of jungle, low, scrubby bush that struggles obstinately over the stony, sandy soil, but there are scarcely any villages, and the land seems strangely destitute of human life. There are no cultivators working in the fields, for the latter are as dry as the proverbial bone. There is life, however, but it requires a little looking for. Here in the village of Sembakkum, for instance, hard by the Moilie Hills, are a thousand human beings, though not perhaps of the most vigorous or robust order. To get at Sembakkum it is necessary to twist and wind among the scrub and then after about half a mile or so you come upon the relief kitchen situated amid the shade of tamarind, fig, and palmyra trees. This is the centre of relief operations in the Chingleput taluk, and the village itself is largely populated by the weaver caste, who are fairly prosperous amid the prevailing scarcity. However much the pariah cultivator may feel the pinch of the present season, these Siva worshippers, the weavers, with the *lingam* of their creed around their necks, manage to earn a fair livelihood at the loom. They are largely independent of the cloudy sky or the scorching sun and their handkerchiefs, their cloths, and their saree stuffs find buyers even though there be not a blade of green paddy in the fields around them. For them, indeed, the Sembakkum relief kitchen has not been opened, but rather for the villagers further on in Kathur, Illalur and Manambadi. The tanks and wells in the vicinity of the village are nearly dried up, and the Sembakkum tank, a fairly large reservoir in propitious seasons, contains now only about a foot or so of slimy liquid. I cannot perhaps give a better idea of the arrangements which exist for the relief of the destitute at Sembakkum than by quoting a few paragraphs from a circular issued in April last and sent round to Divisional Officers, Tahsildars, and other District Officials. A village having been selected as a centre for relief operations the circular alluded to directs that: the kitchens should consist of two sheds capable of giving resting or sleeping accommodation, one to 50 pariahs and one to 25 caste people—the latter can be extended, if necessary, to hold 50, or new sheds can be run up. If a tope is available (other than the usual camping topes) the sheds should be among the trees. An enclosure will probably not be needed for the paupers will be allowed to come and go at pleasure.

Admission should be by ticket to be given by Divisional Officer, Tahsildar and Deputy Tahsildar. When a Stock Inspector is in charge of a kitchen he may issue tickets. In the case of a person too feeble to walk to the kitchen, cart hire may be paid, or the village Munsiff may be directed to have him carried on a stretcher.

The following directions should be most carefully attended to. Only those are to receive tickets who are physically incapable of work and have no property of their own or relatives to support them. Ordinary professional beggars should be discouraged and excluded if it is obvious from their physical condition that they are easily supporting themselves on public alms.

The kitchens at Sembakkum answer to the foregoing description. They are of the dimensions stated and are constructed of bamboo thatched and wattled with palm leaves and resemble, making some allowance for the difference of material used, an English barn. A stock-keeper, a Hindu, is at present in charge of the kitchens and in connection with his duties he keeps up the following books whose titles pretty clearly explain their uses:—Feeding Roll, Inspection Book, Admission Register, Contingent Book, Stock Book, Letter Book, outward; Letter Book inward, Store Book, Indent Book, and Service Labels Account Book. The stock-keeper, it should be understood, inspects villages within a three miles radius of the kitchen, and when he finds any deserving destitutes he issues tickets and admits them. The Government allows the following ration daily to those obtaining relief from the kitchens:—Ragi 60 tolas; dhall 4·8 tolas; salt 1·8 tolas; tamarind 1·2 tolas; chillies 1·2 tolas. Each adult man and woman gets the foregoing, while children under 12 years of age receive half rations. The meals are served twice a day, i.e., at 8-30 a.m. and at 4-30 p.m., the evening meal being a hot one. I saw these poor creatures receive their

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette* May 28).

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for one year on medical certificate :—Bgde Surgn R Bowman, I M S, Residency Surgn, Turkish Arabia.

The undermentioned officer has been permitted by the Secy of State for India to return to duty :—Capt W B Piers, Indian Staff Corps.

The undermentioned Warrant Officer has been granted by the Secy of State for India an extension of leave for the period specified :—Sub-Condr J Froggatt, Ordnance Dept, five months, medical certificate.

Lieut-Col and Col C J Anderson, S C, is admitted to the Colonel's allowance.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs, under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps, the specified period to count from date of being struck off duty :—Lieut C G Carnegy, S C, Wing Officer and Adjutant, 21st Bombay Infy, for nine months.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for five months on private affairs :—Surgn-Major S M Salaman, M D, I M S, Superintendent, Yerrowda Central Jail.

With the approval of H M's Secy of State for India, the following appointment is made :—Col G C Hogg, Bo Cavy, Depy Qr-Mr Genl, to be Qr-Mr Genl, Bo Army, with the local rank of Bgdr-Genl, in succession to Bgdr-Genl F J S Adam, whose tenure of appointment has expired.

The following appointment is made with effect from the 8th March 1891 :—Col E Carrington, 1st Battn Worcestershire Regt, to be Depy Qr-Mr Genl, Bo Army, vice Bgdr-Genl G C Hogg, appointed Qr-Mr Genl.

The undermentioned officers and Warrant officers have been granted by the Secy of State for India extensions of leave for the periods specified :—Lieut W T Vincent, Indian Staff Corps, five months, medical certificate; and Lieut R de Vismes de Ponthieu, Indian Staff Corps, till 31st October 1891, private affairs; Sub-Condr J W Marquis, Ordnance Dept, one hundred and eighty-three days, medical certificate; and Assist Apothecary J B Farrell, Subordinate Medical Dept, two months, medical certificate.

The undermentioned Warrant officer has been permitted by the Secy of State for India to retire from the Service with effect from the date specified :—Condr A Holmes, Commissariat Transport Dept, Bombay.

Bombay Vol Rifle Corps—Second Lieut J H Furneaux to be Lieutenant.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate, under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps, the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing, the specified period to count from the date of leaving India :—Lieut-Col C M Browne, Genl List, Bombay Infy, Commandant, 12th Bombay Infy, for one year.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for one year on private affairs :—Col J M Madden, General List, Infy, Cantonment Magistrate, Ahmedabad.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgn-Major W P Carson, 1st Bo Grenadiers, has been appointed to the Medical charge of the Baroda Residency, in additivn to his own duties.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. L. G. Deshmukh, CS, to act as Assist Political Agent for the Surgana State.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Ewan Maconochie, CS, to do duty as Assist Political Agent, Narukot.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr R M Kennedy, CS, on the return from leave, to act as Political Agent, Mahi Kantha, during the absence of Col W Scott, or pending further orders.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr H F Silcock, C S, on his return from privilege leave, to act as Political Agent for the Dangs in the Khandesh District during the absence of Mr W W Loch, C S, or pending further orders.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr C B Winchester, C S, on his return from leave, to act as Political Agent, Janjira.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr P C H Snow, CS, to act as Political Agent, Akalkot.

Col G E Hancock and Lieut-Col J M Hunters respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of President of the Rajasthanik Court, Kathiawar, on the 11th May.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr J H Todd, C S, to act as Political Agent, Jawhar, during the absence of Mr W F Sinclair, C S, or pending further orders.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Scott, MA, Barrister-at-Law, resigned the office of Judge of H M's High Court of Judicature, Bombay, to H E the Governer in Council on the 11th ultimo.

Mr Kuvarji Shankarji, Jamabandi Karkun, taluka Chikhli in the district of Surat, passed an examination in the Judicial papers of the Lower Standard Departmental Examination translated into Gujarati on the 15th April.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Khan Saheb Jehangirsha Ardeshir Taliarkhan to act as Dist Supt of Police in the Broach District vice Mr H J Duggan, transferred, and pending further orders.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr A G Mackenzie to act as Supt of the Central Jail at Yeravda during the absence of Surgn-Major S M Salaman, or pending further orders.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr W L Souter, on his return from leave, to do duty as Personal Assist to the Inspr Genl of Police.

Mr M H Scott relinquished charge of the office of Judge of Satara on the 7th inst.

Mr J W Walker assumed charge of the office of Judge and Sessions Judge of Satara on the 12th inst.

Azam Asudamal Kansing, acting Head Munshi of taluka Tando Bago, in the district of Hyderabad, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the third class in that district.

The appointment of Azam Trimbak Mahadeo Vaishampain as Conciliator in the Khed Taluka of the Poona District is cancelled at his own request.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr Atmashankar Tripurashankar Dave and Rao Saheb Hiralal Narotamdas Dalal respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Depty Educational Inspr, Kaira Sub-Division, on the first inst.

Dr P Peterson took charge of his appointment as Professor of Oriental Languages in Elphinstone College on the 4th inst.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—Mr R G Oxenham, MA, to be Professor of English in the Elphinstone College vice Mr J Oliver, who will revert to his substantive appointment of Head Master of the Ahmedabad High School; and Mr Framji Kavasji Banaji, MA, to be sub pro tem. Professor of History and Political Economy in the Elphinstone College vice Mr Oxenham, in the Fourth Grade, pending further orders.

Mr W H Sharp, appointed by H M's Secy of State to the Bombay Educational Dept, received charge of the office of Professor of English Literature at the Elphinstone College from Mr F K Banaji on the 4th inst.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Balaji Mahadaji Bhandivadekar to act as Depy Educational Inspr, Ratnagiri Sub Division, during the absence of Rao Saheb Shivram Sadashiv Nadkarni B A, on privilege leave, or pending further orders.

Rao Saheb Vinayek Krishna Gore and Mr Narayan Damodar Yogi respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Depy Educational Inspr, Ahmednagar Sub-Division, on the 9th inst.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr T Summers, A M I C E, are replaced at the disposal of Government in the Public Works Dept.

Capt R Light, 17th Regt Bo N I, passed an examination in Somali on the 5th May.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr A G Hudson, Assist Supt, Konkan Revenue Survey, is allowed privilege leave of absence for two months and twenty-two days.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Khan Saheb Dinshaw Sorabji Nariman, Honorary Assist Engr, first grade, is allowed furlough for two years.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—Mr C T Burke, BE, M Inst CE, on return from leave, to act as Under-Secy to Government, Public Works Dept; Mr W H LeQuesne to revert to his appointment as Ex Engr, Nira Canal; and Mr A Hill, F C H, to act as E Engr, Belgaum, during the absence of Col Cruickshank, or until further orders.

(Railway.)

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Howard W Warden, M I C E, to be Under-Secy to Government, Public Works Dept, Railway, from 18th May 1891.

The following notification by the Government of India in the Public Works Dept is republished for information :—"No. 179, dated 19th May 1891—Mr J E Dallas, Ex Engr, fourth grade, State Railways, is appointed Supt of Works, Hyderabad-Umarkot Railway."

"Honour and carelessness are seldom bed fellows." Keep your house cleaned with SAPOLIO. It is a Solid cake of Scouring Soap used for all cleaning purposes. Try it. Agents.—H. BALLANTINE and Co., Hornby Row, Bombay.

NOTICES.

GOLD PRIZE-MEDAL, NATIONAL EXHIBITION

COD LIVER EXTRACT
in WINE & SUGAR-PILLS

PREPARED BY

Dr VIVIEN of PARIS

VERY AGREEABLE TO TAKE
WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST NAUSEATING TASTE
AND CONTAINING ALL THE ACTIVE MEDICINAL PROPERTIES EXISTANT IN COD LIVER OIL.
BOTH THE PREPARATIONS ARE LARGELY USED IN PRIVATE PRACTICE AND IN THE HOSPITALS IN
ENGLAND, FRANCE, PORTUGAL, SPAIN, BRAZIL MEXICO, AUSTRALIA, etc.
One tablespoonful of wine, or two sugar-pills, are equal to one tablespoonful of the best Cod Liver Oil
Each bottle of the genuine Dr VIVIEN'S WINE bears on the neck the stamps of the "Union des Fabricants".
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WHOLESALE: G. POPP, PARIS

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WORLD-FAMED
BLOOD MIXTURE

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For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities It cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, Eczema, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures Old Sores,
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Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face.
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Cures the Blood from all impure matter From whatever cause arising.

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"The Hon. Surgeon to His Excellency the Viceroy or India prescribes Clarke's Blood Mixture largely, and speaks highly of its efficacy in skin affections, &c. On this account we wrote asking if you could supply the Mixture for dispensing purposes."—Letter from A. John & Co., Druggists, &c., Agra, India, June, 1888.

West Cowes, Isle of Wight, September, 1888.

Dear, Sirs,—Th rough the merits of your excellent Clarke's Blood Mixture the large red pimples which covered my face are fast disappearing. For a long time I put up with the discomfort of these pimples thinking that nothing would do any good. At last I was persuaded to try you rmedicine, and now I have taken one bottle they are rapidly vanishing. It cannot be too highly recommended, and I am most grateful. I will tell all my friends about it, but they really do not require telling because they can see the difference for themselves. You may publish this if needful.—I am, gratefully yours,
"ISLA GERALDINE RIPON."

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Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases, BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

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Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture," blown in the Bottle WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

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POTASH

COOLING! INVIGORATING! REFRESHING!

Mr. Sims Reeves.

Mr. SIMS REEVES says :—"This preparation is great boon; simple, refreshing and efficacious."

MADAME MARIE ROZE (*the renowned singer*) says :—"I have used your EFFERVESCENT POTASH with remarkable results. It is really wonderful."

It Prevents and Cures Indigestion.
It Purifies the Blood and Preserves the Bloom of Youth.
It is a natural Tonic and most pleasant Drink

There was sickness in Olympus; all the gods were slightly ill;
Jove himself had got a headache, Juno thought she'd take a pill;
Venus languished in her beauty, Bacchus, too, felt very queer.
He'd been drinking all last evening very potent bitter beer.
Tired of nectar and nepenthe, some new drink they wished to find;
Something to refresh the body, and invigorate the mind;
Long they sought, then found and carried up to heaven's high azure vault,
Sparkling, in a crystal goblet, ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT SALT.
When they drank the magic liquid, vanished every ache and pain.
Bacchus pulled himself together; Venus felt herself again.
Then said Jove, "When gods approve it, sure it is those mortals' fault,
If they suffer any ailment, since they can get ABBEY'S SALT."
Pleasant 'tis, and most refreshing, and disease it keeps away.
I myself shall, in the future, take one glassful every day;
As a drink it far surpasses all that's made from hop or malt.
'Tis the best of all inventions—"ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT SALT."

Guaranteed to keep Fresh in any Climate.

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Abbey's Effervescent Potash sold Everywhere.
Price Re. 1-12 per large Bottle.
Wholesale Rates upon Application.

May also be had retail from the following Chemists in Bombay :—Messrs. KEMP & Co., TREACHER & Co., PHILLIPS & Co., THOMSON & TAYLOR, FERNANDES & Co., WRIGHT & Co., ESPLANADE PHARMACY, HOLTON & Co., and others and from Native Druggists in the Bazaar, and also from D. MACROPOLO & Co., Cigar Merchants, Meadow Street.

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ART JEWELLERS,
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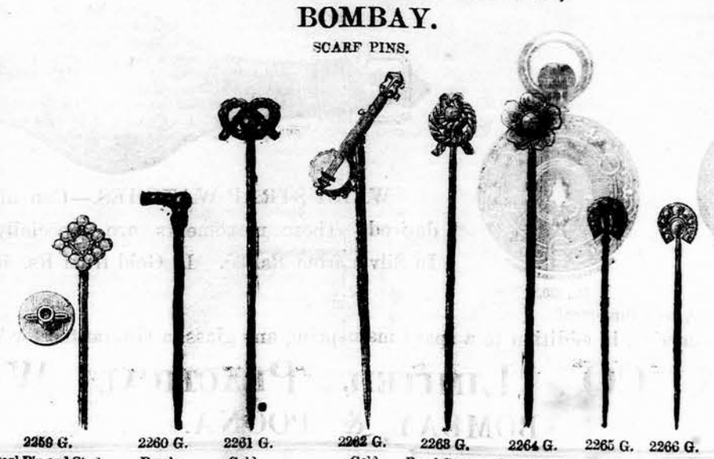

2259 G. Pearl Pin and Stud, Rs. 35 cash.
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2265 G. Pearls, Rs. 9 cash.
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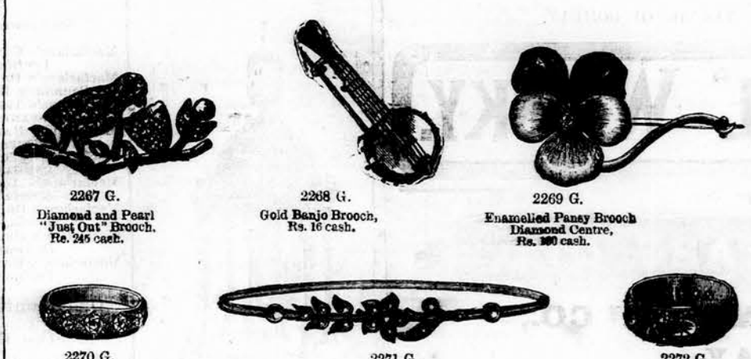

2267 G. Diamond and Pearl "Just Out" Brooch. Rs. 245 cash.
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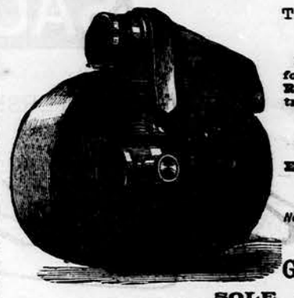

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It has the largest sale of any hose in the world.

Extensively used by various Departments in H. M.'s Government.

None Genuine unless stamped with Registered Mark.

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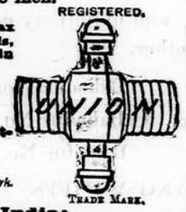

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HARNESS COMPOSITION (Waterproof)
IN CONSTANT USE FOR 50 YEARS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED KINGDOM.

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FOR SADDLES, BROWN HARNESS, BROWN BOOTS, &c.

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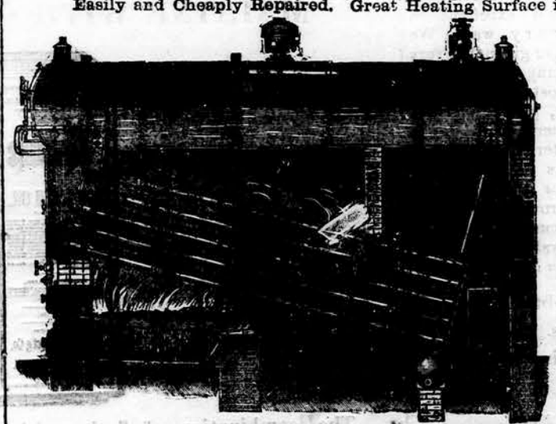

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Apply NORRIE MITCHELL & Co., 78, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

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HOP ALE ESSENCE
Is made from the Choicest Hops Grown.

HAY'S
HOP ALE.

The New Aerated Beverage, with full flavour of the finest Hops, is a really appetizing Bitter Beer.

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Aerated Water Manufrs. -
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Are requested to try this Essence. They will find the HOP ALE it makes a most valuable addition, which once introduced will be eagerly ordered.

It is the most Appetizing Non-Alcoholic Beverage known, and will have an immense permanent sale in hot climates. See these testimonials:—

"A beautiful essence. Has a fine Hop Aroma and is quite a pharmaceutical triumph."—*The Chemist and Druggist.*
"HAY'S HOP ALE.—This is an excellent Non-Alcoholic beverage."—*The Lancet.*
"Aerated Hop Ale made from this essence is unrivalled for its peculiarly fine Hop Flavour and Aroma."
"Has the Hop Taste of Bitter Beer, and is a nearer approach to Bass or Allsopp's Ale than any non-intoxicants preceding it."—*Eastern Morning News.*

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QUANTITY REQUIRED, Two Fluid oz. to each Gallon of SYRUP, making 196 10-oz. BOTTLES.

W. HAY, Manufacturing Chemist, Beverley Road, HULL, ENGLAND.

HAY'S SOLUBLE ESSENCES
HAVE A WORLD-WIDE CELEBRITY.

Hay's Soluble Essence of Jamaica Ginger.
Hay's Compound Fortified Essence of Jamaica Ginger. For 1st quality Ginger Ale.
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Spurious imitations are made, but the difference is so marked that no manufacturer using them can compete with one using Hay's preparations. Indentors, to prevent disappointment, should specify that the goods are to be of

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COMPARE OUR PRICES WITH THOSE CHARGED IN INDIA.
Prices include guaranteed safe and free delivery to any part of India or Burmah.
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Silver Keyless Lever Watch, unbreakable Crystal Glass, extra Jewelled and Patent Lever Escapement, Gents' size, £2 12s. 6d.

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Ladies', 5s. 3d.; Gents', Fancy Patterns, 6s.

Write at once for our splendidly illustrated Catalogue, containing 1,000 designs and prices of every description of Watches and Jewellery. Post free.

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We commend them to their living namesakes."—*Court Journal.*

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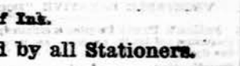

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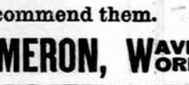

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SANTAL-MIDY entirely different from the santal oil of the Indian Bazars, is superior to Copaiba, Cubeb or injections, and free from all bad smell or other inconveniences.

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SANTAL-MIDY is contained in small round Capsules, each of which bears the name..... MIDY in black letters, without which none are genuine.

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FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST

All suffering from **Catarrh, Consumption, Obstinate Coughs or Colds** and those affected with diseases of the **Chest, Lungs** and **Bronchial Tubes,** should take

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Prescribed by the leading medical authorities in all countries for the last twenty-five years with the greatest success, it continues to retain its reputation where all other medecines have failed.

Grimault's Syrup immediately arrests the **Cough,** Spitting of blood and **Nightsweats,** and the **Appetite** improves rapidly—a fact soon demonstrated by an increase of weight and healthy appearance.

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HEALTH VIGOUR BONE MUSCLE

This syrup enriches the blood, and streghtens and restores all the vital energies. It contains Phosphate of Lime the substance most necessary to our existence, and indispensable for the formation of the bony and muscular system. It is a specific in Infants' green Diarrhœa, and assists children in the formation and cutting of their teeth, and where the limbs are weak, they greatly improve by this bone-forming material.

DUSART'S SYRUP is the best Tonic for Lymphatic subjects, and all suffering from nervous Debility, Poorness of Blood and the Excesses of Youth.

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Kananga Water the most delightfully refreshing Toilet Water. It renders the skin firm, relieves mosquito bites and imparts a delicate fragrance and feeling of comfort and freshness.

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A REFRESHING VEGETABLE LAXATIVE "BON-BON"

Julien's Fruit Purgative is exclusively a vegetable composition and has the appearance and taste of a delicious Bon-Bon. It is perfectly harmless, and is the best remedy for

Constipation,	Liver complaints,
Sick headaches,	Dyspepsia,
Dysentery,	Overheated blood,
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Its refreshing and purifying qualities are invaluable to persons predisposed to headaches, biliousness, and apoplexy; while it prevents convulsions in children, and is very useful in all infant disorders.

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CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPTONE WINE nourishes the Sick & Convalescent, without fatiguing the stomach by the process of digestion; and is far superior to Beef Teas, Jellies, and Meat Extracts, which cannot nourish the body if the digestive organs are defective.

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CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPTONE WINE cannot be too highly recommended as a Tonic stimulant and Restorative to the Aged, Delicate Females, Lymphatic subjects and children.

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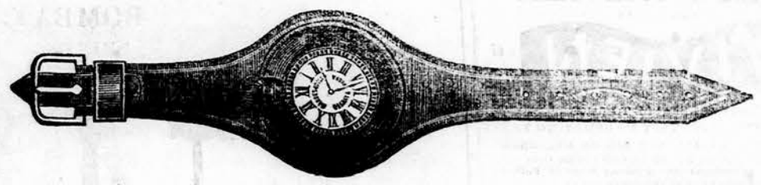

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All in 18-carat Gold Stout Cases, and Dust-proof.

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By Special Appointment,
T. E. THE VICEROY, AND GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

"PALL MALL" WHISKY.

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ELEVEN YEARS OLD

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

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BAHADUR CIGARS

NOTED for their mildness, delicacy, and uniformity of quality. Insist on having this brand, and take no other.

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BRANCHES AT OOTACAMUND, SECUNDERABAD, AND COORG.

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"THE CREAM OF OLD IRISH WHISKIES."

PURE, MILD and MELLOW.

DELICIOUS, and VERY WHOLESOME.

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GUILDFORD STREET, YORK ROAD, LAMBETH, LONDON, S.E.

Positively the Best Hair Dressing for Strengthening, Beautifying, & Imparting a Lovely Fragrance.

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HARLENE,

POSITIVELY FORCES

Luxuriant Hair, Whiskers & Mustachios,

To Grow Heavily in a Few Weeks, without Injury to the Skin, and no matter at what age. The world-renowned Remedy for Baldness, from whatever cause arising. As a Producer of Whiskers & Mustachios it has never been equalled. As a Cure of Weak and Thin Eyelashes, or Restoring Grey Hair to its Original Colour, Never Fails.

1/-, 2/6, 3/6, and 5/6 per Bottle, from Chemists, Hairdressers, and Perfumers, all over the World.

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AFTER USE.

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Wholesale Agents for India—MESSRS. TREACHER & CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

EXTRACT FROM PRIVATE LETTER.

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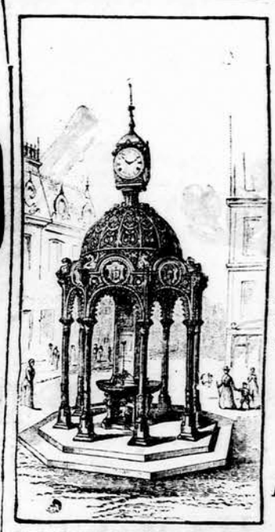

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